The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 469. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... £1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Second Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW, Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.
On This THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860, The Performances will commence with the laughable Farce entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Peter Spyk, ... Mr. H. Barfoot.
Gertrude, ... Mrs. Burkinshaw.
After which the Comic Drama by Bourcicault, entitled the KNIGHT OF ARVA.
Connor the Rash - Mr. John Drew.
As performed by him exceeding 200 nights in all the principal Theatres in the United States of America, Australia and California.
Don Diego Volpone - Mr. Frank Huntley.
Duke de Chambonnes - Mr. Charles Weston.
Count Offenbocr - Mr. Byng.
Jose - Mr. Bousfield.
Countess Buckrunstern - Mrs. Woollidge.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, in Two Acts, by Bayle Barnard, Esq., of HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan - Mr. John Drew.
Charles Rivers - Mr. Walter Baynham.
Doctor Banks - Mr. Byng.
Mrs. Montague - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Mrs. Banks - Mrs. Munro.
Betty - Mrs. B. Brock.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOV. 2, Farewell Benefit of Mr. J. L. TOOLE, and positively last night but one!
On TO-MORROW (Friday) EVG., the performances will commence with Bourcicault's Drama, compressed into three acts, entitled THE WILLOW COPSE.
Sir Richard Vaughan .. Mr George Vincent.
Luke Fielding .. Mr H Webb.
Augustus {With the songs of "Reuben Wright and Phoebe Brown" and "My Johnny was a shoemaker."} Mr J L Toole.
Rose Fielding .. Miss Annie Parker.
After which THE LOUISVILLE MINSTRELS.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
John Grumley .. Mr J L Toole.
After which, Morton's Petite Comedy of ALL AT SEA, or My Wife's Second Floor.
Jacob Close (with songs) .. Mr J L Toole.
To conclude with the Comic Ballet of THE BARBER AND BEADLE.
Tickets to be had of Mr. J. L. Toole, 47, Brunswick-street, and at the Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock, (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November, on which occasion Madame NOVELLO will appear in an ORATORIO for the last time.
MUSIC.
Part First—Selections from the "MESSIAH."
Part Second—Selections from the "CREATION."
TICKETS will be issued to Members and Associates This Day, from Half-past Four to Five o'clock in the Afternoon.
CHORAL REHEARSAL THIS EVENING at Eight o'clock precisely.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, Thursday, 1st November, 1860.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Fashionable Day Performances on WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Henry Smith has the honour to announce that his entertainment having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, by crowded audiences during the past week, he begs to announce its repetition every evening at 8 o'clock, until further notice.
The first Day Performance will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, at 3 o'clock.
The Magnificent and Colossal Diorama, representing all the incidents of a Voyage, and the principal objects of interest in America, is allowed by all to be by far the most beautiful and effective ever exhibited, as in addition to the artistical paintings of Mr. Roberts, all the mechanical appliances that science can as yet suggest have been resorted to, in order to represent nature in its most beautiful and terrible form, both by sea and land, day and night, summer and winter.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do. 6d. Schools and children half price to stalls and second seats.

PILLAR ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY'S DRAMATIC RECITAL.
THIS MORNING and EVENING, at 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
The programme selected from the Recitations given before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at Oxford, in April last.
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Reserved Seats 2s. 6d.—Secured at the Rotundo.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, At the ROTUNDO, Of the WONDERFUL and AMUSING EXPERIMENTS in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, By PROFESSOR STONE.
On This THURSDAY EVENING, November 1st. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

MR. GASKIN'S SELECT SINGING CLASSES. WINTER SEASON.
Vocal Music, its Theory and Practice—"Sight Singing," Part Singing. Mr. Gaskin is now forming his new series of Elementary Classes (Ladies and Gentlemen).
PROGRAMME.
Mondays, Ten to Twelve o'clock, Private Instruction (Ladies).
Do. Twelve to Four o'clock, Preparatory (Ladies in Class).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Tuesdays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Wednesdays, Two to Four o'clock, Kingstown (Ladies).
This Thursdays, Two to Four o'clock, Advanced and Upper Singing Class (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Ten o'clock, the Wilhelm Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen), for the Practice of Secular and Sacred Part Music.
Fridays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock (Gentlemen).
Saturdays, Ten to Six, Preparatory and Elementary Classes (Ladies).
☞ Intending Members of any of the above Classes will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. *.* Mr. Gaskin's new Work on the Early History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight Singing will be ready for the opening of his Classes.

DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
The Subscribers to the Dublin Athenæum will please bear in mind that their Meeting will take place this day (THURSDAY), at Two o'clock, at their premises, 32, Anglesea-street.—(By order) C. LA POER KENNEDY, Librarian and Assistant Secretary.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
WICKLOW LINE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1860.
On and after Thursday, November 1st, the following alterations will take place in the running of the week-day Trains:—
MAIN LINE.
The undermentioned Trains will be discontinued.

DOWN.		UP.	
8.50 A.M.	Harcourt-street to Bray.	9.15 A.M.	Delgany to Bray.
	Bray to Delgany.	12.15 P.M.	Dundrum to Harcourt-street.
11. 0 "	Harcourt-street to Dundrum.	2.15 "	
1. 0 P.M.		10. 5 "	Bray to Harcourt-street.

The 7.55 P.M., from Wicklow to Harcourt-street, will start at 8 P.M., and will leave Bray at 8.55 P.M.
KINGSTOWN AND BRAY BRANCH.
DOWN.
The 4.57 p.m Train, Kingstown to Ballybrack, will go on to Bray.
The 11.27 p.m. Train, Kingstown to Bray, will start at 10.5 p.m., in connexion with the 10.30 p.m., from Westland-row.
UP.
The 8.55 a.m., from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 8.50 a.m., and will run through from Kingstown to Westland-row, calling only at Blackrock.
A Train will leave Bray for Kingstown at 5.30 p.m.
The 10.55 p.m. Train, from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 10.30 p.m.
For further alterations and particulars of Sunday Trains, see bills at station.
Westland-row, October 26th, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE. DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
Chester, 29th Oct., 1860. J. O. BINGER.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, NOV., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 2nd, 7 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Tuesday, 6th, 7 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEAKED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

SCOTCH CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
The Rev. J. J. BLACK, of Dublin, will (D. V.) conduct the Prayer Meeting in the above Church this (Thursday) Evening, at 8 o'clock.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.
A MEETING For the above Society, will be held (God willing), IN THE Rev. J. W. HACKET's INFANT SCHOOL-HOUSE, BRAY, On THIS THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, 1860, At Two o'clock.
When interesting information concerning the progress of the Lord's work in the Turkish dominions will be given by the Rev. G. W. DALTON, A.M., Assistant Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street, late from Palestine.
After which there will be a Collection for the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
Mr. MAXWELL REILLY, at the Examinations held in Trinity College, on the 16th OCT., obtained the Second Prize in French. Mr. Reilly was prepared by Monsieur DuGue, Head French Master at the Kingstown School.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
The First Monthly Meeting of this Society for the Session of 1860-61 will be held on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), at Two o'clock.
WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS, NORTH BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons will deliver the Introductory Address, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at Two o'clock.
Applications for the Appointment of Resident Clinical Clerks are to be sent in on or before Tuesday, November 6th.

THE LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. SESSION 1860-61.
Doctor WHARTON will deliver a Lecture introductory to the business of the School, on this day, at One o'clock p.m.
EDWARD LEDWICH, Secretary. 36, YORK-STREET.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.
It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.
The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund.
The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully-ordained minister of our Church, of sound doctrine, of exemplary life and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr. Millar had invited him to do; and Mr. Potter preached, accordingly, in Dr. Miller's Church. In consequence of the disregard shown to his Lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively.
The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.
It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.
As the expenses attending this suit are now accruing, and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the assistance sought for may be afforded as promptly as the exigency of the case demands.
In conclusion, the Committee are desirous, in consequence of a prevalent misconception on this point, to state clearly that they neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power to inhibit is one which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, and its exercise may be essential to the maintenance of sound doctrine and salutary discipline in the Church, but its application should be sanctioned by the lawfulness of the mode in which it may be carried out, and the ascertained proof of the necessity of its adoption.
The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—
The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D. | Rev. Thomas Wallace.
Rev. E. Nangle. | Rev. Thomas Scott.
Rev. B. H. Johnson. | Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.
LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 43, DAME-STREET, in the city of Dublin, on THIS DAY (Thursday), the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution adopted at the Special General Meeting held on the 26th September, 1860:—
Resolved—"That the present £5 Shares of the Company be divided into Five Shares of £1 each, and that the qualification of Directors be 250 Shares."
(By order) H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.
43, Dame-street, Dublin, October 31st, 1860.

Sermons.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MARY-STREET.
A Course of Lectures on the Book of Psalms is being delivered in this Church every Friday Morning, at half-past 11 o'clock. Subject for To-Morrow's Lecture—Psalm lxxi.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 4TH, A SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Northumberland-avenue, KINGSTOWN, On behalf of the above Society, by the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D, Foreign Secretary to the Society.
Service at Twelve o'clock.
And on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, at Seven o'clock, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the same Church, when Dr. Tidman, with other speakers, will address the meeting, and communicate important information from the various fields of the Society's labours.
A Collection will be taken up after each Service.
The attendance and liberal aid of Christian friends of all denominations are respectfully solicited.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown; Henry Leachman, Esq., Glenageary; and by the Rev. John Hands, the Society's Secretary, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, and 2, Brookville, Monkstown.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On SUNDAY EVENING next, NOVEMBER 4TH, A SERMON, on behalf of the above Society, Will (D.V.) be preached in THE SCOTS' CHURCH, ORMOND-QUAY, by the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D., Foreign Secretary to the Society.
Service at Seven o'clock.
A Collection will be taken up after the Service.
The attendance and liberal aid of friends to the Heathen are respectfully solicited.

KINGSTOWN.
THE ORGAN ERECTED IN THE MARINERS' CHURCH Will be publicly opened on SUNDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER, When Divine Service will be held at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, FOUR o'clock in the Afternoon, and SEVEN o'clock in the Evening.
A SERMON will be preached on each occasion, and a collection made after each service to defray the expense incurred in the erection of the Organ.
R. P. Stewart, Esq., Mus. Doc. of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, will preside at the Organ at each of the three services.
The entire cost of the Organ and necessary fittings will exceed £400, towards which the sum of £333 has been subscribed or collected. There is a deficiency of more than £70, to meet which there is no resource left but the collections to be made at the opening services.
The attendance and aid of all who take an interest in Church Music is earnestly requested.
Contributions from those friends who cannot attend personally will be gratefully received by the Clergy of the Church, or by any member of the Committee.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE, The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL. Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. Le Bastier (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

PRIVATE MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. J. TYETH BOUNSALL informs her friends that she has removed from No. 3, Bombay-terrace to a more commodious residence, No. 21, ROYAL-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN, and that the Winter Term will commence on the 1st of November.
"The test of a good education is the degree of mental culture it imparts."
The course of instruction embraces Sacred and Profane History, Ancient, Modern, Political, and Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Use of the Globes, Geometry, and every other branch of a solid English education; French, German, Music, Kalisthenic Exercises, &c., &c. General and scientific knowledge are conveyed as opportunities present, and useful standard works are read and conversed on.
Mrs. Bounsall is assisted by a superior resident English Governess, and the following Professors:—
French ... Mons. Duflos.
Pianoforte and Theory of Music ... Mr. Logier.
Kalisthenic Exercises ... Mr. Henry Garbett.
Young Ladies' are permitted to join any of the classes separately.
References are kindly permitted to the parents of Pupils, to the Rev. Denham Smith, Mossphir-terrace, Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, 24, Upper Leeson-street; and the Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application.
Mrs. Bounsall has vacancies for two Young Ladies, as Boarders. 21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.
Principal—Mr. F. HALPIN. (Assisted by efficient Masters.)
Mr. Halpin's Pupils are carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English Education, Classics, French, and German Languages.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. S. Brooke, Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, Rev. John Graham, LL D., (late of Fortora), Rev. H. Verschoyle, and to parents of the pupils.
Valetta Lodge, York-road.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, fully Furnished, for the winter season, or such longer period as may be agreed on, the HOUSE 76, LEESON-STREET, LOWER, containing parlour, drawingroom, four bedrooms, excellent kitchen, closet, pantry, and water-closet.—For terms, apply to Chamberlain R. Walker, Solicitor, Chambers, 23, St. Andrew-street.

UPPER FITZWILLIAM-STREET.—DESIRABLE MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO BE LET, by the month or season.—Apply at 36, Grafton-street.

BRAY.—TO LET, on reasonable terms, for the winter months, or by the year, fully and handsomely Furnished, or Unfurnished, with or without land, FLORENCE COURT, situate adjoining the town, commanding magnificent views, and a remarkably mild and healthy climate. The House contains three receptionrooms and six bedrooms, with dressing and bathroom, three servants' rooms, &c., &c., with out-offices, garden, &c., and occupied up to this date.—Apply to George Roe, Esq., 19, Westland-row, or Mr. Redington, House Agent, Bray.

SHANKHILL, SHANGANAGH, KILGOBBIN, or COUNTY WICKLOW.—Wanted, to rent or purchase, a good HOUSE and GARDEN, with or without a small quantity of Land. Particulars to be addressed to "Y. Z.," No. 4, Westland-row, Dublin.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

MOUNT TALLENT-TERRACE, No. 8, TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a nicely situated and comfortable House, two storey, with basement, at a moderate rent, by the quarter or year.—Apply Agency Office, 21, Bachelor's-walk.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. John William Switzer, 48, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

LAW CHAMBERS.—TO BE LET, First-class Law Chambers, fitted up with gas fittings, &c.—Apply to William Stewart, Esq., Law Exchequer Office, Four Courts, or at 4, Bachelor's-walk, nearly opposite the Metal Bridge.

OFFICES TO LET, at £14, £12, £10, and £8 per annum.—Apply to John C. DeVoy, 53, William-street, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large front room, first floor, 25, Upper Sackville-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

TO LET, Two Neat Furnished Rooms, as sitting and bedrooms.—Apply at 108, Lower Gardiner-street.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of Maria Anne Theodosia Talbot and William John Talbot, Minors. } PURSUANT to an order of the Lord Chancellor, bearing date the 22nd day of August, 1860, made in this matter, I hereby require all persons having claims against John Talbot, late of Mount Talbot, in the county Roscommon, Esq., deceased, the father of the minors in this matter, on or before the 1st day of DECEMBER next, to furnish to Gertrude Caroline Talbot, of Mount Talbot aforesaid, the widow and administratrix of said John Talbot; or to Samuel Frederick Adair, solicitor, No. 25, Clare-street, Dublin, the full particulars of their demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration for same), in order that said administratrix may, without expense to them, proceed to prove in this matter such or so much thereof as shall be just, for the purpose of having such claims discharged; and all such creditors who shall not comply with this notice will be precluded from all benefit under said order.
Dated this 29th day of October, 1860.
(Signed) J. J. MURPHY.
SAMUEL FREDERICK ADAIR, Solicitor for said Administratrix, No. 25, Clare-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (FOURTH SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on This Thursday, the 1st day of November, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and Sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Common prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 18, and from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for Sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. Brassington & Gale, No. 6, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.
(By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.
EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of Black Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Lambs, Pigs, Crop, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, &c., &c.
MR. SHARP, Auctioneer, Clones, has been honoured with instructions from S. R. B. EVATT, Esq., of Mount Louise, in consequence of his going to reside in Dublin, to Sell by Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday, the 2nd and 3rd November next, the following Property, consisting of about
5 beautiful ponies, with a variety of excellent horses and mares, well adapted for family, saddle, and farming purposes.
5 weanling calves, 4 milch cows, bullocks, heifers, 4 lambs, 12 ewes, pigs, &c.
The Crop comprises a large quantity of hay in cocks, and one pike of prime forced grass hay, the first cutting, and a large quantity of excellent oats, in stack, the produce of several acres of prime whiterock, table, and seed potatoes; mangel and turnips in drills.
Also the entire Household Furniture, comprising mahogany dining and other tables, drawingroom chairs, sofas, loungers, bedsteads, children's ditto, wardrobes, presses, kitchen tables and culinary requisites, &c.
The Farming Implements consists of carts and harness, ploughs and harrows, metal ebollers, weights and scales.
One very handsome carriage and phaeton, and one excellent jauntingcar, a Whitechapel tax cart, built by Moyles, Dublin; sets of double and single harness, saddles and bridles, and a large lot of useful miscellaneous articles too numerous to insert.
The Sale will commence on Friday, the 2nd of November next, at One o'clock, immediately after luncheon.
Terms—Cash at time of Sale. Purchasers to pay £5 per cent. Auctioneer's fees.
Mount Louise is situate about midway between Clones and Monaghan, and the Vans pass about Eleven o'clock daily.
October 18, 1860.

£2000. £2,000 and £1,000 TO LEND, on Security of first charge on a Fee-simple Estate. B. Kernaghan, 3, Inn's-quay.

Horses and Carriages.

HUNTER FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman who has no further use for him; a BAY HORSE, thoroughbred, by "Redwing," rising six years old; he stands 15 hands 2 inches high; is well up to fourteen stone, and a perfect performer across any country; he is well known with the "Ward Hounds" from his shapes and action; he would make a first-rate charger; he is sound, subject to V. S. opinion.—To be seen at the Stables 23, Fitzwilliam-place.

LADY'S MARE FOR SALE.—To be Sold, by Private Contract, at Mr. Lalouette's Livery Stables, a highly-bred bay Mare, perfectly gentle, and trained to stand fire (having been ridden by a lady at the Curragh review), 15 hands high, and engaged perfectly sound; she is parted with in consequence of the owner being about to leave this country.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
Broughams, | Phaetons,
Clarences, | Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums, | Dog Carts,
Britzkas, | Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons, | &c., &c., &c.

POINTER DOG FOR SALE.—To be Sold cheap, a Liver and White Pointer Dog, nearly two years old, very handsome, and well broken.—Every information given by addressing "J. S. D.," 5, Middle Parnell-place, Harold's-cross, Dublin.

Insurances.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES, AND FOR ANNUITIES.
Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—Royal Exchange, London. Branch—29, Pall-mall.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES are granted with or without participation in Profits—in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.
The following Table shows the large BONUSES declared up to the 31st December, 1855, on Policies of Fourteen Years' standing for the sum of £1,000 each.

Age when Assured	Sum Assured.	Bonus Added.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent. on the Premium paid.
	£	£		
25	1000	185	1-32	57-6
30	1000	189	1-35	52-3
35	1000	195	1-39	47-9
40	1000	206	1-47	44-4
45	1000	221	1-58	41-0
50	1000	244	1-74	38-2
55	1000	267	1-91	35-2
60	1000	300	2-14	32-8
65	1000	351	2-51	29-6
70	1000	456	3-26	29-0

It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to the above.
Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock, the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of *nearly a century and a half.*
An Assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In case of Death occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent, 8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{445, Strand, London, W.C.; 90, High-street, Oxford; and 109, Grafton-street, Dublin.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per annum founded by this Society, in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on application personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Holbert, elected December, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Bessborough Buildings.
Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street.
Bray—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income ... £77,000
Accumulated Funds ... £390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:
Armagh, Henry Harris. | Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross. | Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay. | Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock. | Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Ball. | Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy. | Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman. | Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft. | Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell. | Moy, Messrs Davison.
Ballina, Peter Robertson. | Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son. | Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis. | Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath. | Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham. | Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney. | Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks. | Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson. | Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade. | Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene. | Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 & 35, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,394 6s 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionately augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE.
Established 1839. Capital—One Million. Unusual Advantage.
Policy Holders have the option of applying the Bonus—
1st. In reduction of future premiums.
2nd. As an addition to the sum insured; or
3rd. The present value of the Bonus will be paid in Cash to the Assured.
There has already been added to policies of fourteen years standing, Bonus amounting to £35 per Cent.
Note.—Policies effected before the 31st December next, are entitled to one year's additional share of the profits.
M. H. ANDERSON, Agent, 11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. 1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS BONUS.
At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.
The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,031,454.
The Annual Revenue is £179,083 11s 11d.
BONUS—Ninety per cent. of the Profits is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.
Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—
I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.
Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, "on payment of a Premium of £6 6s 3d for the First Five Years," and of £11 19s 7d annually thereafter.
On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid "without deducting any debt on account of unpaid Premiums," as would have been the case under the Half-Credit System.
This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.
II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.
Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 20 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 40, the sum in the Policy "is increased by annual additions" to £2,000.
This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.
INDISPUTABILITY.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.
Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34a, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT, HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.
N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
CORN-HILL (E.C.), AND CHARING-CROSS (S.W.), LONDON, And 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
All paid up and invested, thereby affording full security to parties Insured.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
IMPORTANT TO THE IRISH PUBLIC.
Life Policies taken out in Dublin (on the participating scale) with this Company will participate equally in the English Profits also, there being no distinction made whatever.
Annual Premium for the whole duration of an approved Life to Insure the Sum of £100.

Age.	With Bonus.	Without Bonus.
	£ s d	£ s d
20	1 17 8	1 14 8
25	2 2 11	1 19 6
30	2 9 3	2 5 4
35	2 16 3	2 11 11
40	3 5 6	3 0 4

BONUS DIVISION.
Attention is drawn to the following examples of the Profits on Participating Policies effected at the Dublin Agency under, the Bonus of 31st December, 1858.

Age at date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus at 31st Dec. 1858. By addition to Policy.
43	£5000	6	£360
38	3500	6	252
30	2500	6	180
67	1000	6	72
33	5000	1	60

The next Division will be at 31st December, 1863.
Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of Premiums, whether the lives have failed or not within that time.
Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are paid by the Office.
Insurances may be effected to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life with or without Bonus.
The large paid-up capital of the Globe is an ample and special source of security to policy-holders; and it is a security for which they pay nothing, inasmuch as the premiums charged will bear comparison, even with those of purely mutual offices; and the Globe Participating Policies must, under any circumstances, have the full benefit of the Share of Profits assigned under the Prospectus.
Forms of Proposal, and every information respecting Life and Fire Insurance, may be obtained on application to ADAMS AND PATTERSON, AGENTS AND STOCKBROKERS, No. 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Dress.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousermakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap class of Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *élite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.
Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO., TAILORS, 71, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO FAMILIES REQUIRING FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, &c., for approaching Season.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to offer their Stock of above Goods, and every other article in General Drapery Goods.
LINENS, TOWELLINGS, DIAPERS, LONGCLOTHS, MUSLINS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, &c., On most advantageous Terms.
Associated with none but the best manufacturers in Ireland, England, and Scotland, for upwards of half a century, and keeping none but goods they can guarantee the wear of, their House offers peculiar advantages, both for quality and prices, which are not undersold by any Establishment in the Kingdom.
They respectfully solicit an inspection.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SELLING OFF. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces that, owing to his business increasing beyond expectation, he is compelled to enlarge his premises, and has decided upon clearing out a portion of his Stock at [illegible], to effect a speedy clearance.
CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, FELTS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in
MILLINERY, | SILKS,
MANTLES, | SHAWLS,
And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street (Merrion-square).
MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dressmaker, has received her New Goods for the season in Morning and Evening Dresses, Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets, French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes, Parures, Cordons, Hair Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes, Bridesmaids' Bonnets, The Trousseaux, Military and Steel Petticoats, French Corsets at 12s 6d per pair.
Mrs. Mathers makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude.
Making Cloak 3 6
Making quilted do. 5 0
Making Dress, ... 4 0
Making Flounced, do 5 0
Making Court Dress 6 6
No extra charge.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—JOSEPH WRIGHT Begs to state that his Stock in the above department of his trade is now complete, including a large assortment of all the NEW SHAPES and STYLES of Trimming, as at present worn in London and Paris.
J. W. has also much pleasure in calling attention to his present varied supply of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., being manufactured expressly for the present and coming season.
JOSEPH WRIGHT, HATTER TO HER MAJESTY, 83, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

FAILURE IN THE LEATHER TRADE.
A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d.
Ladies' and Children's equally moderate.
J. MURRAY'S, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

Publications.

Recently Published, 8vo pp. 54, Price 1s.
THE HISTORY OF MERCER'S CHARITABLE HOSPITAL in Dublin, to the end of the year 1742; with Notes and an Appendix.
By HORATIO TOWNSEND, Esq. PART I.
DUBLIN: GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET.

Seventh Edition. Price One Shilling.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, their Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By H. TWEEDY, M.D.
Also, by the same author, PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SCARLATINA. Third Edition. Price One Shilling.
Sold by Curry & Co., and all booksellers.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS, (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

Miscellaneous.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

5,000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, at 4s. 1d. per Gallon. Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards will be allowed a reduction.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NEW GASALIERS. ORMOLU, BRONZE, AND CRYSTAL.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. invite inspection of their large assortment of the above, comprising the most beautiful designs in Gasaliers for Drawingrooms, Saloons, Galleries, Staircases, Entrance Halls, &c.
J. E. and CO. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas-making Apparatus for Private Houses, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices, and Farm Steadings can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.
Gas-Fitting and House-Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

LAMPS.
CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—
Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze;
Paraffine, and Belmontine ditto ditto;
Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps;
Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use;
Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps,
Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFINE LAMPS. The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists, 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU and CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

COOKING FOR THE MILLION.
PATENT AMERICAN PORTABLE KITCHENERS AND STOVES.
HODGES AND SONS
Respectfully beg to call attention to the above useful and economical articles, which for their capabilities cannot be surpassed by any other Range of their size. They are portable, and can be removed as easily as any ordinary piece of furniture. The expense of Mason's time setting will be saved, which often cost more than the value of a small Range, by purchasing one of these. They can be placed either in front of a common Range, or in the recess usually occupied by one. A small size will cook for nine or ten persons daily, at an average expense of about 1s 3d per week, and can be seen working at 20, ASTON'S-QUAY, where every information will be given respecting them. They are sold complete, including all cooking vessels and pans, by the Sole Agents,
HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND STREET.

THE ARMY RAZOR—PRICE ONE SHILLING.
An engaged Razor to be had at G. WHITESTONE'S, 36, Grafton-street, and taken back if not liked.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN PEN. ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER BOX, Containing 1 dozen and a holder.
This is the best Pen that has ever been introduced. It is free and flexible as a quill; and, by a very simple and effective contrivance, sufficient ink to write an octavo sheet with one dip is retained in a fountain, by means of a small inverted barrel, removable at pleasure. Sold only by
GEORGE HUGHES, Stationer and Printer, 7, MERRION-ROW (2 doors from Stephen's-green.)

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY!
FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65 MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

BEST COALS, Considerably Reduced in Price, at GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S, 36, GRAFTON-STREET. Best quality and full weight guaranteed.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Peill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. Mooney, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

FENDERS.
The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom, With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at HODGES AND SONS', 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S. *Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.*
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

AN ENGLISH LADY, a member of the Established Church, having resided some years in her last situation, is now wishing for a re-engagement in a gentleman's family, as Resident Governess to young children, and, if required, would not object to take the entire charge of two or three.—Most satisfactory reference and further particulars may be obtained on applying by letter to "J. G.," 39, Grand Parade, Cork.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor wishes a PARTNERSHIP in Dublin with one having business, either by share of profits, or will give down such sum as agreed upon; would accept Deputy Clerk of the Peace in any county in Ireland, upon terms advantageous to both; object occupation; references given, and same required; confidence relied on.—Apply, "A. B. C., Solicitor," care of Wm. Stewart, Law Officer, Four Courts, Dublin.

TO CONFECTIONERS.
WANTS a Situation as SHOPKEEPER, a respectable Young Woman, who has done business in a first-class Establishment in Dublin, from which the highest reference will be given; having served her time to the business, she will have no objection to assist.—Address "F. M. W.," 21, Ushers'-quay, Dublin, for one week.

HOUSEKEEPER, in a small family, a respectable Middle-aged Person, of active habits; understands jellies, creams, confectionery, and pastries; can give good references; advertiser is a Protestant, of the North of Ireland; would wait on a lady, if required.—Please Address "M. H.," 3, Denzille-street, Dublin.

CARETAKER.—A respectable married couple, who can be highly recommended, would take charge of a [illegible] are Protestants.—Please address "P. O.," Irish Times Office.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—A Lady will feel much pleasure in recommending a strong, active Young Girl as Children's maid. She is very kind to children; she leaves on the first of next month, as her services are no longer required.—Please address "M. E.," 1, Clare-street, or 15, Merrion-row.

WANTED, a Situation, as CHILDRENS' MAID, in a respectable family; a respectable Young Woman from the North of Ireland; can do plain work; is a Protestant; a religious family would be preferred.—Address "D. F.," 13, Stephen's-green (off Upper Mount-street).

A YOUNG WOMAN, lately disengaged, wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, and will make herself generally useful; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; will be heard of for a week.—Address "M. H.," 142, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID, a steady Young Woman, who will make herself generally useful, and can be well recommended; no objection to the country.—Address "B. G.," 1, Earl-street, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID (Upper) in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, a respectable person who thoroughly understands her business; or would wait on a lady, if required; understands getting up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; is a Protestant.—Address "P. M.," 60, Grafton-street, or 7, Cavendish-row.

WANTED, a Situation, as UPPER HOUSEMAID can wait on ladies, and make up fine linen well; or as THOROUGH HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family; can get a good character from her last place; age 33.—Address "M. N.," Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID.—A steady Young Woman, just disengaged, wishes a situation in a respectable family; will make herself generally useful, and will be found obliging in her manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "E. H.," Irish Times Office; or 54, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, active Young Woman just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as above. She was two years in her last place, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress.—Address "S. R.," Irish Times Office.

AS HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended; has long and satisfactory discharges; can do up fine things in the neatest manner; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. H." 77, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK (Professed), or Cook and Housekeeper—An active Woman, who understands her business in both capacities—baking and making her own barm, marketing and the cutting up of meat; understands the seeing after a small dairy, if required; is a Protestant; has held high situations both in England and Ireland; has good references from the lady she has left; would go by the week for some time.—Any commands for "E. B.," 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to for a week.

A LADY is most anxious to procure a comfortable Situation for a very good COOK; a steady, active person, who understands her business perfectly well; is a member of the Church of England and Ireland.—Please address to "T. C.," 54, Grafton-street, for a few days.

AS COOK, a respectable, experienced Woman, who would go without a kitchenmaid in a small, regular family; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, pastries, and made-up dishes; has most satisfactory discharges from highly respectable families, both in town and country, and can be well recommended from her last situation; is a Protestant, and has no incumbrance whatever. To be suited, advertiser will not undertake a dairy.—Address "C. B.," No. 23, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK, a respectable steady Woman, of much experience; can be highly recommended for moral conduct and a perfect knowledge of her business in its various branches; soups, made dishes, pastry, &c.; has highly respectable references from the families she has served; is a member of the Established Church; without encumbrance.—Address "J. W.," 14, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

COOK.—An experienced, cleanly Woman, without encumbrance, who understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, made up dishes, &c., has no objection to the country, and will produce satisfactory testimonials of character from highly respectable families in town, by whom she will be strongly recommended.—Address "M. B.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK.—A Person who understands her business well is anxious to engage in a family which would value a trustworthy servant; is a native of the north and a Protestant; wages not so much her object as a comfortable situation.—Address "M. N.," Mr. Murray, 132, Lower Baggot-street; or 1, Merrion-row, for a week.

WANTED, a country Situation, as Good Plain COOK, understands soups, pastry, and made up dishes; is a native of England, and a Protestant; aged 28 years.—Address "A. B.," 20, Mary-street.

DISENGAGED, and wishes to obtain a Situation as GOOD PLAIN COOK; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches; will be found trustworthy and obliging; the advertiser will have no objection to a small washing; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "W. C.," 55, Grafton-street, or 14, Lower Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK.—An active, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has lived with families of the highest respectability, from whom she has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "R. B.," 6, Upper Sackville street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, in a Gentleman's family, a Young respectable Woman, who would take charge of a small dairy; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant and a native of the North.—Please address "G. M.," 28, Stephen's-green, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady, settled Woman, of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its various branches; has lived in highly respectable families, and her character will bear the strictest inquiry for good temper and trustworthiness; would have no objection to small washing.—Any commands addressed to "M. F.," 33, Upper Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be duly attended to.

AS COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent laundress, and would be found obliging; can be recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. G.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 35, Westmoreland-street.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family; she is an active, steady person, belonging to the Established Church.—Letters addressed "A. B.," 39, Lower Abbey-street; or 37, Great Brunswick-street, will be attended to.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can take a small washing if required; can be well recommended by her last mistress in town; has been five years in her last situation; no objection to a respectable house of business.—Address "B. S.," 11, North Earl-street, or 3, South King-street.

A STEADY Young Girl wishes a Situation as KITCHEN or HOUSEMAID, in a house of business; can be well recommended by her last mistress, in town at present.—Any commands for "B. M.," at 49, Upper Sackville-street, will be attended to.

LAUNDRY MAID—Wanted, a Situation, a Young Woman who has filled the above situation for the last two years and six months in a highly respectable family; she is now disengaged in consequence of the family going abroad, and breaking up their establishment; has a character from the family that will give general satisfaction.—Address "M. F." 77, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

INDOOR SERVANT (General), a steady, active, Young Man; will be highly recommended by his last employer, who is in town at present, for strict sobriety, honesty, and quietness; understands the care of plate, lamps, and furniture; will be found trustworthy and obliging; would take a weekly situation, if such should offer; is a Protestant.—Address "F. B.," 60, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

COACHMAN, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, active Young Man, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by his last master.—Address "J. L.," Irish Times Office, or 1, Cavendish-row.

A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended, wishes to obtain a Situation as GROOM and COACHMAN; can attend table well, and make himself generally useful; or would take care of a lodge; has no objection to go to the country; would go single, if required.—Please address "A. B.," No. 1, College-green, or Irish Times Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady Man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., and drives well and safely, and keeps everything in perfect order that is given in his charge, and is a good attendant at table, or would accept of the above situation as out-door; he has no objection to the country, as he has no incumbrance whatever; wages not so much an object as a respectable place; he is strictly temperate, and can have a most satisfactory character from his last master in town, and is only a few days left.—Please address "G. D.," 68, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wishes to procure a Situation as GROOM AND VALET, or would go as FOOTMAN; is well recommended, and is from the country.—Address "J. K.," 12, Leinster-street, or 13, Lower Sackville-street.

A FEW DAYS DISENGAGED, a steady, sober Man, and wants a Situation as GROOM or GENERAL SERVANT; he understands his business thoroughly, and the care and management of horses, which his testimonials will certify; he is also a careful driver in double or single harness, and a good knowledge of inside business; would have no objection to the country. Can have a most satisfactory character from his late and former employers.—Any commands for "A. B.," 48, Henry-street, will be respectfully attended to.

Wanted.

THE PRESS.—Wanted, for a Provincial Daily Paper, a Person who is familiar with the duties of a SUB-EDITOR, and who is also a rapid and correct REPORTER.—Applications, accompanied by references, stating age, former employment, and salary expected, to be addressed to "R. E. M.," Irish Times Office, before the 7th November instant; none will be attended to except from persons who have been previously engaged in the sub-editorial department of a newspaper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a RESIDENT CLASSICAL ASSISTANT for a Collegiate School, in the south of Ireland.—Address "LL.D.," care of Mr. Cannon, 39, Bachelor's-walk.—Advertiser will be in Dublin on Thursday next, 1st November.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Millinery and Dressmaking.—Apply to Mrs. C. Mathers, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods,
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

GREAT NOVELTY IN DRESS.
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
We have much pleasure in notifying the arrival of the entire of Mr. Mayston's Foreign and English purchases, which are on a scale of great magnitude, and embrace all the most *recherche* novelties of the season, many of which are exclusive, and, consequently, cannot be seen elsewhere. The whole arranged for Sale this Day, at the smallest remunerative profit.
SILKS.
Gros d'Athens, des Indes, de Paris, and de Tours, Taffetas, Glace, Raye, Broche, &c. Brocatelles of the most charming combinations, Pekins, Droguet Diagonals, Double Chains, &c.; also 50 pieces of Black Lyons Glace Silks, engaged.
MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A Great variety of the rarest designs, and in perfect taste—offering the greatest inducements to intending Purchasers.
FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH MERINOES, &c.
All the Newest Textiles of the Season in Dresses, for Morning or Evening Costume, forming the most attractive group ever offered in this city.
Paris Millinery, Coiffures, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Wedding Trousseaux.
Gentlemen's Goods, Umbrellas, Carriage Rugs, with a beautiful collection of Novelties for Family or Complimentary Mourning, &c.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
"THE NEW SEASON'S TEA."
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London, from which we have selected some of the finest qualities. Notwithstanding our large warlike preparations in China, the very disturbed state of the country, the total destruction of Nankin by the rebels, the stoppage of trade at Shanghai and Canton, there has not been any advance in the Tea Market. How long this state of things will continue it is difficult to foresee. We should think the present a favourable time to purchase a few weeks' supply.
We recommend

Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou,	..	3s 0d per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou	..	3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou	..	3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou	..	4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong	..	4s 4d "

Twopence per lb allowed to the purchaser of 5lbs of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
Direct Wine and Spirit Importers,
5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to the purchaser of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.
Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. Jameson, and H. Roe and Sons.
Two Years Old.......... 13s 4d
Three do do 14s 8d
Four do do 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to the purchaser of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva Old Jamaica Rum, &c.; Guinness' Porter, Bass' Ale, in prime order.
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Near Carlisle Bridge).

BYE LAWS for the better regulation and preservation of order among the Proprietors of Hackney Carriages and Cabriolets and the Drivers thereof, made by the Commissioners of police for the police district of Dublin Metropolis—22nd October, 1860:—

Whereas, in pursuance of the powers vested in the Commissioners of police of the police district of Dublin Metropolis, by an Act passed in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 112, and other Acts amending the same, certain rules, orders, and bye-laws for the better ordering and regulating of all and singular the persons, carriages, carts, and horses, in the said Acts more particularly specified, were made, by the Commissioners aforesaid, on the twentieth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, Nineteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, and Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, and were duly approved and published in manner by the said Act directed:

And whereas, by the Acts aforesaid, authority is given to the said Commissioners, from time to time, and at all times, to make such general rules, orders, and bye-laws as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, and to alter, vary, amend, or repeal, all or any of such rules, orders, and bye-laws theretofore made, and to fix and appoint the rates and fares to be demanded and taken for the use of hackney carriages and cabriolets plying within the said district, and to increase or diminish the same;

And whereas it has become expedient to alter or repeal certain portions of the rules, orders, and bye-laws, bearing date the said Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, now in force within the said district, and to make further and other provision in that behalf.

Hour Fares partly or wholly beyond the Borough.

Now, we, John Lewis O'Ferrall, and Colonel Henry Atwell Lake, being the Commissioners of Police for the District aforesaid, by virtue of the powers so vested in us, do hereby order, that from and after the First day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, in lieu of the Fares or Rates by said Rules of the said Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, authorised to be demanded and taken for the use of hackney carriages and cabriolets in cases of engagements by time, "partly within and without, or wholly without the Borough," the following shall be substituted, subject, however, to the several other conditions in relation thereto, as expressed in the said Rules of the said Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine.

	s.	d.
For a time engagement by the hour, either partly within and without, or wholly without the Borough, for one or more persons, for the first hour, a fare of	2	0
For every half-hour commenced after the first hour, a fare of	0	9

Former Bye-Laws and the present to be construed together.

And it is also ordered that the said recited Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws of the Twentieth of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, Nineteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, and Fourth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, and this Bye-Law, shall be taken and construed together, and all and every the provisions contained therin shall apply and extend to this Bye-Law, and to all Convictions, Warrants, Distresses, Proceedings, and things, made, taken, and done in execution thereof as fully to all intents and purposes as if herein repeated, save in so far as such provisions have been altered or repealed by this Bye-Law, or as the same are inconsistent therewith, or contrary thereto.

Metropolitan Police Office,
Dublin Castle, 22nd day of October, 1860.
JOHN L. O'FERRALL, } Commissioners.
HENRY ATWELL LAKE, }
I approve of of the foregoing Rules, Orders, and Regulations.
Dated this 22nd day October, 1860.
FRED. SHAW,
Recorder.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronized by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction?
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—
Turkish Baths, One Shilling! (morning and evening).
Shampooing (if required), 6d extra. Day prices as before.
Open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. for either ladies or gentlemen.
Pure air! Entire satisfaction! Increasing numbers!

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c.
(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
DUBLIN.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION:
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	3
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	5	4
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	6
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style	4	0

(one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
26 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

SPECIAL SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.
THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
In Connection with the United Church of England and Ireland,
36, WESTLAND-ROW.
Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
On SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1860, Sermons addressed to Young Men will (if the Lord will) be delivered in the undermentioned Churches, by the Preachers whose Names are annexed, and at the Hours respectively set forth:—

Church.	Preacher.	Hour.
	City.	
St Anne's	Rev H H Dickinson, A M	7 evening.
St Audoen's	Rev Alex Leeper, B D	12 noon.
Bethesda	Rev J Gregg, A M	7 evening.
St Bridget's	Rev F F Carmichael, A B	12 noon.
St Catherine's	Rev R Vance, A M	12 noon.
Christ Church	Rev J H Monahan, B D	11½ a m.
Episcopal Chapel, Up Baggot-st	Rev Thos Wallace, A M	7 evening.
St George's	Rev David Stuart, A B	12 noon.
St James's	Rev J O'Carroll, A M, T C D	7 evening.
Magdalen Asylum Leeson-street	Rev A M Pollock, A M	7 evening.
Mariners', Dublin	Rev A Campbell, A M	12 noon.
St Mark's	Rev Eugene O'Meara, A M,	7 evening.
St Mary's	Rev B Gibson, A M	7 evening.
Do, Chapel of Ease	Rev T Tomlinson, AB,	12 noon.
St Matthias'	Rev James Hewitt, A B	7 evening.
St Michael's	Rev W P Walsh, A M	11½ a m
St Michan's	Rev Thomas Jordan, A M,	12 noon.
Molyneux	Rev Maurice Neligan, A M,	7 evening.
St Nicholas' W	Rev H R Halahan, A M,	12 noon.
St Patrick's		
St Paul's	Rev Louis C Reichardt, A M	3 p m.
St Peter's	Rev J H Monahan, B D	12 noon.
St Stephen's	Rev R Monck Mason	7 evening.
Swift's Alley	Rev H V White, A B	11½ a m.
St Thomas'	Rev R Frizelle, A M	12 and 7
Trinity Church	Rev M Archdall, A B	11½ a m.
Trinity Coll Chapel (for St Andrews)	Rev C E Tisdall, D D	7 evening.
St Werburgh's	Rev R Monck Mason, A M	1 p m
	Suburban.	7 evening.
Booterstown	Rev B H Blacker, A M	12 noon.
Castleknock	Rev J Digby Cooke, A B,	11 a m.
Dalkey	Rev Edward Leet, A B,	12 noon.
Dundrum	Rev E B Moran, D D,	11½ a.m.
St Jude's, Richmond	Rev Thomas Mills, A M,	7 evening.
Donnybrook	Rev F Fitzgerald, A B,	6½ evening
Milltown	Rev W H Fleming, A M	11 a m.
Monkstown	Rev W T Hobson, A B,	11 a m.
Sandford	Rev W P Walsh, A M,	6½ evening
Sandymount	Rev C W Benson, A B,	3½ evening
Rathmines	Rev E A Carroll,	12 noon.
Do do	Rev L T Shore,	7 evening.

Mariners' Church, Kingstown,
Nov. 11, 1860.
N B—It is not intended that there should be a collection after these Sermons.
The Inaugural Meeting of the above-named Association will be held (if the Lord will) in the Round Room of the Rotundo, on Wednesday Evening, November 7, 1860, at half-past 7 o'clock. The chair will be taken by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Patron of the Association, and the Meeting will be addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D D, Rev H R Poole, A M, F T C D, Rev A M Pollock, A M, R R Warren, Esq, Q C, J E Walsh, Esq, Q C, L L D, R G Collis, Esq.
Admission free, by Tickets, to be had from the Clergymen of the City, from the Booksellers, from any Member of Committee, or from the Assistant Secretary, 36, Westland-row, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Membership may be obtained.
CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D., } Hon. Secs.
HERCULES H. DICKINSON, A.M.,
THOMAS MILLS, A.M.,
RICHARD J. GREENE, A.M.,

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Why Roman Catholics never eat the Lord's Supper.
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
Does not every sin deserve death, the punishment due to sin?—"For the wages of sin is death."—Rom. vi. 23; Roman Catholic Bible.
Did not our Lord Jesus Christ come to suffer the punishment which sinners deserved? "He was wounded for our iniquities; he was bruised for our sins; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and by his bruises we are healed."—Isaias, liii. 5, Roman Catholic Bible.
Was not the death of the Lord Jesus Christ a sufficient satisfaction for sin? and do not believers receive the full benefit of all that the Blessed Saviour did for them? "Him, that knew no sin, for us he hath made sin, that we might be made the justice of God in him."—2 Cor. v. 21, Roman Catholic Bible.
And again, does not God say, "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus"? Rom. viii. 1, Roman Catholic Bible.
How, then, can there be any necessity for penances, or bodily mortifications, or sufferings in purgatory, to satisfy for sin?
Is it not better to trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and have free pardon and peace from him, than to trust in human merit, or human suffering, or the earthly priest, or the indulgence of the Pope, or the scapular of St. Simon, or the fire of purgatory, or any of the machinery of the system of Rome?
The Lord Jesus Christ says:—"Amen, amen, I say unto you that he who heareth my word, and believeth him that sent me, hath life everlasting; and cometh not into judgment, but is passed from death to life."—John v. 24, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Come and hear—bring your Bibles—defend your cause—trust in Christ.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, November 1, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
I. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the deceiver, and the deceived.
II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—You are invited to come.

PURGATORY AND PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.
Have all the Masses cleared the three souls of the Irish Brigade out of Purgatory?
How many will throw away their money for Masses next All Souls' day?
The Papal Bishop Fisher (beheaded by Henry VIII. A.D. 1535) says of Indulgences—"It is not very certain who was the first author of them. The doctrine of Purgatory was a long time unknown—was rarely, if at all, heard of among the Ancients, and to this day the Greeks believe it not; nor was the belief of either Purgatory or Indulgences so necessary in the Primitive Church as it is now. So long as men were unconcerned about Purgatory, nobody inquired after indulgences."—Confut. Luth. Art. 18.
Otto Frisingensis, of the age of St. Bernard, says—"The doctrine of Purgatory was first built upon the credit of those fabulous dialogues attributed to Gregory I., about the year 600."—Chron. anno. 1,146
We also learn that the first who caused prayers for the deliverance of souls out of Purgatory was Odillo, Abbot of Clugny, in the year 1,000.
St. Augustine writes—"Of the third place we are utterly ignorant, nor shall we find that it is in the Holy Scriptures."—Hypogn. Con. Pelag. lib. 5.
Again—"There is no middle place for any; so that he who is not with Christ, can be no where except with the devil."—De Peccat. Merit. et Remiss., lib. i. c. xxviii.
Again—"As each man's last day of life finds him, so shall the last day of the world hold him."—Ep. 119, ad Hesych. Par. 1685.
Just. Martyr states—"Immediately after death there is made a separation of good and bad men, and the good are carried into Paradise."—Quæst. 75.
Cyprian—"The just when they die are called to a place of shelter and rest."—Sermon on Mortality.
Cyril—"The souls of the faithful are perpetually with Christ, and pass not through any place of pain or torment."—Lib. 22 on St. John's Gospel.
Chrysostom—"When we shall have departed out of this life there is no room for repentance; nor shall it be in our power to wash out any spots we have contracted, or purge away any one of the evils we have committed."—2 Hom. on Laz.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS will effect a considerable saving by visiting
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
ESTABLISHMENT,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL STREET,
DUBLIN,
where there is at all times an extensive stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Brushes, Japanned Trays, and London Tea Urns, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Saddlery,
Superior Knives and Forks, Block Tin Dish Covers;
ELECTRO-PLATED and
SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES,
TEA and COFFEE POTS;
Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays;
All of which are marked at the same unusually Low Prices as have established this as decidedly
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH.
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The favourable appearance of the English Funds, to which we adverted in our last report, was not sustained to-day, a relapse to a fractional extent being reported at the opening, from which no symptoms of recovery could be observed all day. In our market a want of firmness was also perceptible, and slightly lower quotations ruled, New Three per Cents being alone operated in. The Share market was again characterised by almost general inactivity; no important alteration of value is recorded, and comparatively little business was effected. There was a total absence of dealings in the Banking Securities. Buyers of Bank of Ireland Stock, and all the other Shares remained without any change whatever.

In Steam—Atlantics were exchanged without alteration of value; more being still obtainable at the price as before; buyers ineffectually offering £3 18s 9d, which is an advance of 1s 3d on the buying price of yesterday. A further improvement was procured for City of Dublin Shares of 1860 (£5 paid); the present value indicating a premium of 17s 6d. The £100 Shares of this company were again inquired for, and Dundalks (limited) stood, nominally, £10 to £10 2s 6d.

In Mines—The indications of weakness which were observable in the Shares of the Carysfort Company yesterday became increasingly apparent to-day; at the lower price (14s 6d) more could be readily obtained; buyers requiring a further reduction. The quietness which has prevailed in the dealings in Connorrees for the last few days, seems to have given place to a somewhat more brisk manifestation; an advance of 1s 6d per share was finally established for immediate delivery, a still higher rate being realised for deferred transfer; the market closing steadily at the extreme price (41s 6d) Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Copper Mines were likewise operated in; the former at a fractionally lower rate, and the latter at £69; steadiness being manifested in both instances. General Mines were £4½ to £4¾.

Miscellaneous Securities were not negociated; National Insurance were on sale at their former value, the buying price being £35.

The remarks on the limitation of business in the Railway market which we have had occasion to repeat so frequently are again applicable to-day, the transactions in original shares being restricted to Cork and Bandons, which produced last rate, and appeared steady; and to Dublin and Droghedas (£75), which were disposed of at a discount of 5s, the market being fully supplied. Cork and Passages, and Waterford and Kilkenny stock were required; Dublin and Kingstown stock, and Dundalk and Enniskillens were offering for sale. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45½ to £47; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £42½ to £43½; Dublin and Wexfords, offers to sell at £5½; Great Southern and Western Stock, £112⅞ to £113; Irish South Easterns, £5½ to £5¾. Dealings in Preference embraced Cork and Bandon 6 per cents, which improved one-eighth and appeared steady; and Great Northern 4 per cent Preference Stock, which realised par, but continued on sale at the quotation. No change of any importance could be noticed in any of the other shares.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 31.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto account, 8th November	91⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantis (Limited)	4
City of Dublin	
Ditto Issue of 1860	5⅞
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	15s
Connorree (Limited)	40s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland, account	13½ ¼
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15
Dublin and Drogheda	74⅞
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	100

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	91¼ 92				91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account					91⅞	91⅞ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅝ ¾ ⅞	91⅞ ¾ ⅞	91½	91⅞	91⅞	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ¾		91½	91⅝ ⅞	91⅞	91¾
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 31.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 115⅞ ½; Great Western, 72½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞ ¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117⅞ ¼; London and North Western, 100 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 58⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133⅞ ⅞; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10⅞; York and North Midland, 88⅞ ½; London and South Western, 95; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 23½; North British, 62⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 92⅞ to 93, little doing, alternately buyers at 92 fifteen-sixteenths. Shares are also very steady, and prices are without any particular change upon the closing quotations of yesterday, very little doing. Canadian rather heavy. French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

At present the impression seems to be that no advance in the Bank rate of discount will take place on Thursday. In the Discount market the best short paper is readily taken at 3⅞ per cent., but caution is experienced with regard to long dates. At the Bank there is a full average business. In the Stock Exchange to-day, although the foreign share settlement is in progress, loans are done at 2 per cent. The English Funds opened at an improvement of one-eighth this morning, and the market generally has exhibited firmness, although the best prices were not maintained at the close. In the Foreign Exchange this afternoon, rates were generally without alteration. About £15,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day. Gold is nearly three-eighth per cent. dearer in Paris than London. It is four-tenths per cent. dearer in Hamburg. The heavy quotations to-day of the rates of exchange from New York, together with lower prices for wheat and flour, seem to indicate that the arrival of breadstuffs from the West must have been of increasing magnitude. In the Railway market there has been scarcely any business except in connection with the settlement in progress In the morning rather a firmer tendency was manifested, but a reaction occurred subsequently.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds to-day were rather firmer, although business continues inanimate the improvement scarcely exceeded 1-16 per cent. The supply of some classes of British Railway Stocks has increased at the present settlement. The fact that the withdrawals of gold have not yet had any appreciable effect in the money market tends to maintain confidence. It is not doubted, however, that the foreign demand will continue. The Discount market to-day was well supplied with money, and best short bills were taken somewhat below the Bank minimum, but for long periods high rates continue to be demanded.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 8½ ⅞; Caledonians, 91½ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51⅞ 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Western, 71⅞ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12 15-16 13-16; Grand Trunk of Canada, 5 11-16 13-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire 117⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 100½ ⅞; London and South Western, 94½; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½ ⅞; North British, 62½ ⅞; Mexicans, —; South Eastern, 84½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 88½. Consols have been very inactive all day at 92½ to 3, closing rather buyers at 92 15-16. Shares rather firm during the middle of the day, but close dull and inactive at above quotations. Canadians close rather firmer in tone, but without material change in prices.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Wednesday Evening.—Funds dull, and the improvement of 1-16th which occurred yesterday in Consols has been lost. The Share market, in which this is settling day, is likewise quiet, and prices show rather a drooping tendency. Canadian Railway Shares have fallen.

London Corn Market, Oct. 31.—Weather dry and chilly. Attendance very thin. Little doing wheat at Monday's Barley 6d to 1s dearer. Oats fair sale at Monday's rates. Flour steady.

London Corn Market, Oct. 31.—(Usborne's report.)—Supply of foreign wheat and other grain fair. Flour small English and foreign wheat unaltered in value. Country demand continues. Floating cargoes, as on Monday. Flour—good sale at former rates. Indian corn held firmly which checks business. Barley—good consumptive demand. Rye inquired for. Peas and beans in favour of sellers. Oats sold at very full prices.

Corn Averages.—Wheat, 87,886 qrs., at 59s 11d; barley, 35,482 qrs., at 40s 9d; oats, 12,071 qrs., at 23s 5d; rye, 369 qrs., at 36s 8d; beans, 2,054 qrs., 49s 6d; peas, 9,571 qrs., at 4s 7d.

London Produce Market, Oct. 31.—Sugar market very firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee quiet—fully one shilling lower for the week. Tea quiet, pending news from China hourly expected. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre—little doing to-day. Hemp—500 bales Manilla good fair roping sold at £3 each; market advancing. Tallow steady to-day; at 59s all year, 59s 3d January and March.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales, 22,000, including 2,002 on speculation and export; market hardening.

Manchester Trade Report, Oct 31.—There is a moderate business going on, and the tone is better than last week.

Salford Cattle Market, Oct. 31.—Beasts, 2,276; sheep, 6,088; calves, 25. Best beef, 6½d to 6¾d; middling, 5d to 6d; inferior, 3d to 4½d. Best sheep wedders, 7½d to 7¾d; middling, 6d to 7d. Ewes, 5d to 7d; calves, best, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5½d to 6½d. There was a large supply of beasts, and a great many left unsold. Sheep nearly all sold.

Edinburgh Corn Market, Oct. 31.—At to-day's market there were much larger supplies of home wheat, barley, and oats. Fine sample of old and extra qualities of new wheat brought fully last week's prices, but secondary and inferior new dull of sale, and 1s per quarter lower. Prime barley quite as dear, but ordinary qualities 1s per quarter lower. Oats 6d dearer. Beans unaltered; good inquiry for foreign wheat at fully late rates. Barley rather dearer. Beans scarce.

Glasgow Corn Market, Oct. 31.—Market ruled quiet, and prices of wheat and flour remained as on this day week. Barley inquired for at an advance of 6d. Oats—old—the turn in price against buyers. New oatmeal 6d dearer. Beans and peas realise 6d advance. Egyptian, 23s to 23s 6d. Indian corn (mixed) sold for 23s, but this is not yet obtainable.

Cork Corn Market, Oct. 31.—White wheat, 28 to 29s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12 to 15s 6d; barley 15s to 17s 6d.

Cork Butter Market, Oct 31.—Firsts, 111s; seconds, 109s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,850 in market.

Belfast Corn Market, Oct. 31.—Weather damp. Fair supplies from farmers. Wheat sells at firm prices. Oats in sellers' favour. A good consumptive demand for foreign wheat and Indian corn at the late advance. Flour unaltered.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday.

Tea—Public sales of 27,000 packages have been commenced to-day. As yet, the biddings have ruled somewhat steady, at about previous quotations. By private contract the demand is very inactive, on former terms. The delivery last week was 987,984lbs.

Sugar—The supplies of raw sugar brought forward to-day have been only moderate. Nearly all kinds moved off fully, and in some instances the quotations have had an upward tendency. West India has sold at from 37s 6d to 44s 6d and 47s; Bengal 36s to 45s; and Madras, 31s 6d to 48s per cwt. A cargo of Havana has changed hands at 28s 9d, and one of Cuba at 28s per cwt. Refined goods move off firmly, and 50s to 50s 6d for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are quite as dear as last week. The stock of sugar is now about 12,000 tons less than at the corresponding period in 1859.

Molasses—Several parcels of West India have found buyers at from 18s 6d to 19s 6d per cwt.

Coffee—Our market is liberally supplied, and most kinds of coffee move off heavily, at about last week's decline in value.

Cocoa—Very few orders are coming forward; nevertheless we have no change to notice in prices.

Rice—Large transactions continue to take place in this market, and prices generally are well supported. Bengal qualities have changed hands at from 12s 3d to 15s per cwt. The stock is now 44,000 tons, against 72,000 tons last year.

Cinnamon—At the quarterly sales prices have advanced 1d to 3d per lb. 1,577 bales were offered, and about three-fourths sold—first sort at 1s 6d to 2s 3d; second, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; third and fourth, 8d to 1s 4d per lb.

Fruit—Valencia raisins move off steadily, at 37s per cwt. Currants are firm in price; but other fruit is a slow inquiry.

Saltpetre—The demand has fallen off, and late rates barely supported. About 800 bags have found buyers, at from 41s to 43s 6d per cwt. The stock is 4,100 tons, against 5,700 tons in 1859.

Provisions—All kinds of butter move off slowly, at barely last week's prices. Bacon is rather dearer. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

Wool—The next public sales of Colonial wool will commence on the 15th of November, when about 40,000 bales will be offered. The demand by private contract was inactive; nevertheless prices are well supported.

Hemp and Flax—Petersburg clean hemp moves off steadily at £32 per ton. Manilla parcels rule steady in price. We have no change to notice in the value of flax.

Cotton—Our market is much less active; nevertheless the quotations rule tolerably firm.

Spirits—Most kinds of rum continue in steady request, at the late improvement in value. East Indian, proof, is selling at 1s 7d; Penang, 1s 8d; and Leewards, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon. Fine Jamaica is worth 5s to 6s. The brandy market is quiet, at from 8s to 11s 9d per gallon. Hambro' spirit is held at 2s; English, 1s 11d to 2s 1d; and English gin for export, 2s 9d to 3s per gallon.

Metals—Scotch pig iron moves off slowly, at 52s 3d to 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels are firm in price. Foreign tin is steady, at 121s for Straits. Spelter is inactive, at £19 12s 6d to £19 15s both on the spot and for arrival. Copper, steel, and lead were about stationary.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off slowly at 30s per cwt. Sperm is quoted at £102 to £104; pale seal, £36; cocoa-nut, 51s to 53s 6d; fine palm, 47s 6d; rape, 42s to 45s. American turpentine, 34s per cwt.

Tallow—The demand is steady, at full prices. The quotation for P.Y.C. on the spot and for forward delivery is 59s 6d per cwt. The stock is 52,132 casks, against 43,616 ditto, in 1859, and 14,439 in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 11bs.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Thursday, Nov. 1.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
Theatre Royal.—Every evening at 7½ o'clock. This evening—"Loan of a Lover," "The Knight of Arva," and "His Last Legs." "Handy Andy."
Concert Room, Rotundo.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock.
Pillar Room, Rotundo.—Walter Montgomery's Dramatic Recital, at 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
Professor Stone's Electro-Biology, Rotundo—Eight o'clock.
Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
Zoological Gardens .. .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday October 20, amounted to 64,740, making a daily average of 10,790 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the Irish Times:—
(When less than six insertions are given,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 3d
(When six or more insertions are given,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
Irish Times Office, October 1st, 1860.

THE IRISH TIMES,
STRABANE,
Can now be had daily, for a Penny (unstamped).
H. DENNING, Agent for Strabane.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS' FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
GRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor HERMAN KLABER, Albion-place, London-wall, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists and Tobacconists throughout Ireland.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

The Military Secretary at the Horse Guards has issued a memorandum of considerable importance, not only to Militia officers, but to officers of the Line and Lords Lieutenant of counties. Gentlemen who hold commissions in the Militia can now obtain commissions in the Line, after eighteen months' service, without passing the Educational Examination, as fixed in 1859 for candidates for commissions in the Line. Militia officers will, from henceforth, be required to possess qualifications in English spelling and composition, and in regimental accounts and those of regimental savings' banks. The candidates must have a thorough knowledge of the duties of regimental orderly officers, and as subaltern officers of Guards under officers of superior rank. They must be able to put a company through the manual and platoon exercise, and be capable of exercising both a squad and company in the field. They must know the place of all the company officers in every situation of the battalion. They must be acquainted with such parts of the Queen's regulations as relate to the duties of a subaltern officer, and with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. Every point respecting pay, messing of the troops, and the supply of necessaries, must be familiar to the candidates, and they must know the weight of the knapsack, firelock, pouch, with or without ammunition, &c. In general, the candidates will be tested by printed examination papers, but they will be required to put a company through the drill and manual and platoon exercise, and to command a company before three field officers.

The knowledge required from the candidates by these regulations is thoroughly practical. Young men while in the Militia will be more anxious to become experienced officers, since their hope of a commission in the Line depends upon their ability. The Line will receive a number of trained officers, and not untaught youths who require to learn the first rudiments of drill. As the Militia is considered to be the natural feeder of the Line as respects men, it will now become a favourite nursery for officers. And the regulations will tend not only to induce young men to enter the Militia, but will make a commission in that force more valuable. A great responsibility will rest upon Lords Lieutenant of counties. As they have the patronage of appointments to the Militia, they would, in a certain sense, thus appoint also to the Line. Much will depend upon the care and impartiality of their selection. We have known, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of an Irish county, a Vice-Lieutenant to flood a Militia regiment with a class of officers whom no officers of the Line could associate with. Some scrutiny should be held, prior to the appointment to a Militia regiment, to determine whether the candidate possesses the qualifications of a gentleman, which are necessary as long as the profession of arms is one of the most honourable in this country.

And, if care be necessary as to the selection of officers for the militia, it is required also in the selection of the privates. Of the men who form the rank and file of a Militia regiment, very few, comparatively, are "passed" for the Line. If the Militia be considered strictly as a home force, designed merely for the defence of the country against invasion, men of middle age might fairly be admitted; but, if it be considered as the feeder of the Line, then it is not prudent to admit into the ranks those who, by age or physical debility, are not available for active service.

In our impression of Tuesday we referred to the heavy tax imposed on this city for the maintenance of lunatics, who are utter strangers to it, in the Richmond Asylum. At the present moment there are 32 lunatics in jail awaiting transmission to that asylum, but one of whom is connected in any way with the county of Dublin. The correctness of our observations is fully confirmed by the reports of the Inspectors-General. For many years the ratepayers of Dublin patiently have submitted to be mulcted in an annual expenditure, at the very lowest calculation, of £2,000 for the maintenance of strangers transferred hitherto, often by selfish and interested parties, or brought from our metropolitan prisons to the district asylum. This sum of £2,000 is totally independent of that expended on their maintenance in jails, and which, from the carefully prepared returns presented to the Lord Lieutenant, appears to be fully £1,000 additional. Thus the citizens of Dublin have to meet, between both items, a levy of over £3,000; an amount of money which would be productive of lasting benefit to the city if expended in repayment of loans for its improvement. For example, at a cost of £20,000 Westmoreland-street and Sackville-street might be united by a bridge of equal width to those great thoroughfares. For a larger expenditure we might have had a magnificent central market, like those of Liverpool and Birkenhead. The profit certain to arise from this has led to the formation of a private company, but, had the Corporation watched jealously the finances of the city, the profits might have materially lessened the rates.

This is no new subject, but, perhaps, the most difficult thing to accomplish is the correction of a public wrong where the loss occasioned by its existence is spread over a large number of individuals. In the year 1857, the report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums thus referred to the subject:—

> We have already remarked that the system of committing lunatics was attended with peculiar injustice to the metropolis, which will be at once apparent on reference to the sixth clause of the act, which directs that they shall be removed from the prison direct *to the asylum of the district*. In the absence of a law of settlement, they thus become chargeable to the immediate city or county of a prison. Such are the inducements, and such the tendency for idlers and mendicants, among whom the insane are largely numbered, to congregate in large towns, that these become filled with an extraneous population. In Dublin, for instance, we find a far greater proportion of lunatics committed as dangerous than obtains with a similar number of inhabitants in smaller districts, and hence it becomes liable for the maintenance of those who, properly speaking, have no claims upon its charity. We believe that fully one-third of the inmates, whose support at the Richmond is defrayed by the city, are utter strangers, and a tax of £2,000 a year is thus imposed upon the ratepayers.

Although these facts were before them, neither the Corporation nor the Board of Superintendence have ever brought the matter forward as a great practical grievance. Much more real and practical service can be rendered to the citizens by struggling energetically against this surcharge than by keeping the apple of discord for ever tossing between contending parties in the Corporation. The insane, as a class, have peculiar and powerful claims upon benevolence and liberality; but that is no reason why, under these names, this city should be wronged. The subject we have broached may not be very attractive to an agitator. It affords no theme for wild rhetoric or incentive for vituperation. It aims at relieving the city of an incubus of £3,000 a year, and that is no inducement to undertake the discussion in a Corporation so very liberal in expending the money of their constituents.

Mud, mud, mud; nothing but mud. The classical student who desires to have a complete appreciation of the horrors of the Styx, has only to traverse the leading streets of the metropolis, and the roads of the suburbs. There is slippery mud on the pathways, floating mud on the roadway. There are small hills of mud most carefully swept, so as to flow into each other. Woe to the belated passenger, beside whom a vehicle passes. He bears home with him more of mother-earth than he will ever carry until he enters her bosom. To step from a car is perilous, for you have either to sink or swim in no inodorous ocean of dirt. Slowly the mud trickles down the gratings; surely it chokes up the patent drainage, and arched sewerage. Gradually all these vast and costly Cloacae will have to be reopened; and, we suppose, rebuilt, and then the mud will at last have to be carted away.

Is there no way of cleansing the streets or roads? Is there no official to watch over their purification? Are we for ever to witness the slow scraping of half a dozen men, and the slower sweeping of half a dozen more, as they place the mud on the side of the roadway, to harden and crumble into dust if the weather be dry, or to be whirled in all directions by passing vehicles if the weather be wet? Are we called upon to pay paving tax, and cleansing tax, merely to witness at our doors a mass of shaking puddle? One would suppose that there were no places where the sweepings of the streets could be thrown, and that, therefore, it must remain to be swept up, and shovelled about twenty times, until at length it is carried away on the clothes of the passengers.

The *Times* on the Present Position of Affairs in Italy:—

"La Belle Alliance" of Italy is Sessa, where Garibaldi has joined the new King of Italy, and has informed him of his all but unanimous election by the Neapolitans and Sicilians. But this consummation of the election of Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Naples is scarcely a piece of news. The event was so certain that it was regarded as an accomplished fact. Any contest was so hopeless that it was not even attempted. There must be many families at Naples who regret the system which has passed away. The Court must have employed a vast number of tradesmen, who find a cessation to their gains in the absence of Francis and his followers; the miraclemongers must fear for the traffic, if not in silver shrines, yet in the fripperies which debased the Christian ceremonial as it was there exhibited; the spies and secret police must be a multitude. Such a system as that which has just broken down could not have been kept in gear without a vast number of men whose interests were bound up in it, and whose livelihood depended upon it. There are some also who honestly love a strong tyrannical Government, which allows rich men with mere sensual desires to live at ease, and to indulge all their fancies so that they do not care to criticise the conduct of their governors. There are men always ready to chant in chorus,

> "Nusquam libertas gratior extat
> "Quam sub rege pio,"

and who will be content to find "piety" in the vassalage of all—King, Government, and people—to an exacting and intolerant priesthood. From various motives there must be a great crowd in Naples who regret the past and fear the future. Yet of all these, not two thousand could be got to put voting tickets into the urns. Of the votes given, there is not one per cent. protesting against the new revolution. We do not put any very great stress upon these universal suffrage votes. They may be managed by force or fraud, and their results are not to be accepted as indubitable proof of the convictions of a people. In this city of Naples, however, there are circumstances more than usually favourable to a minority. Victor Emmanuel is not yet in the city, and Garibaldi is well known to be a fair man, who would lend himself to no trick and would permit no force. There is a party even among the authors of the revolution who would willingly aid a respectable minority voting against immediate annexation. There are Mazzinian votes among that little heap of 1,609 dissentient voting tickets, as the correspondence from Naples which we published yesterday shows. Even if we did not know from other sources that the inhabitants of the South are as a mass enthusiastic in the Italian cause, the circumstances of this election show that there cannot be any great body of the people who are opposed to what is now being done. The very fact that what intimidation there was was very much that which occurs at an English election when a voter for the unpopular candidate comes to the poll, shows that the populace were all on the side of Italy. We have been told from time to time of the lazzaroni, and of other classes, who were ready to join in reactionary movements. A peaceful and legal opportunity has now been afforded, and it was of vital importance to those who claim their sympathies to get them to make a demonstration. They have, however, all gone with the Italian party, and the hostile votes do not even account for those who must be direct and immediate losers by the transfer of power from a tyrant of the Two Sicilies to a King of Italy.

Perhaps some of those persons may have the sense to understand that the loss arising even to them is rather apparent than real. The first condition of national wealth is liberty. Scarce a single nation has thriven in thraldom, or grown from a family into a people under slavery. Commerce and industry, and the enduring vigour which distinguishes a people of intrinsic power from a conquering horde of slaves, are always found to flourish in a state of freedom. A letter which we publish to-day from Florence illustrates the action of this universal truth upon the country that has been liberated from the influence of Austria. On the Austrian side of the Po there is a solitude which is not even peace. The country is a desert; the young men fly from their homes, and leave the old and the infirm to possess the country. These again sink under the exactions of the military governors. Trade languishes to extinction; commercial confidence has become a tradition of the past; even agriculture deteriorates, for force cannot compel continuous labour, and men will not plough or sow when they know not who may reap. Cities are tending to ruin, towns are sinking into villages, villages into huts, and the country is retrograding into waste. Meanwhile, great earthworks and huge masses of stone are piled up to defend what their presence is depriving of all value; the tramp of armed men takes the place of the sounds that tell of rural industry, and the jolting of the villager's cart is replaced by the dull lumbering of artillery. Such is Venetia as it is described by one who has just traversed it. Surely this cannot last. The peasant falls under his forced and unrequited labour, the shopkeeper goes to ruin under the exactions of his masters, and even the contractor cannot hope for much eventual profit from a bankrupt exchequer. But on the other side of the frontier Italy is putting forth spring blossoms. Cities that have not been named in connection with any commercial movement for centuries are beginning to rise from their long sleep and to give signs of vitality. Towns only known to bookworms and to tourists connected only with stories of the past, and sought now only for some literary associations, and perhaps a few ecclesiastical pictures, are beginning to weed the grass out of their streets and to take note of what passes in the living world. Even desolate Ferrara, since it has got rid of its Austrian garrison and has shaken off the moral malaria of Rome, is become "full of life and bustle." Under free institutions, and in the absence of the Papal Legate, it has found out that there is such a thing as trade. Perhaps it may lose its score of convents, but it bids fair to go back to its old prosperous state, in those far back days when it numbered 100,000 inhabitants and chose its own princes, before the Popes drew it within their web. So of Bologna, although it may lose the luxury of possessing 70 convents, and, perhaps, suffer in its wax candle manufacture, yet it will be none the less happy for mixing more trade with its learning, turning the empty boast of "Libertas," which it bore upon its coinage, into a reality, and possessing more of it to bear the verified inscription. These facts of the revival of the old dead historic cities are very encouraging, and we hope we may have many such to add to those which we to-day publish.

Of all this fair land, though its colour had been pressed out by the stranger's foot resting so long upon its soil, Victor Emmanuel is now *de jure* King. He has nothing now to do but to hold his own. Master of a powerful army and a formidable fleet, to the excellence of which even his enemies bear willing witness, there is nothing now in Italy which can offer him resistance. Francis II. has almost ceased to be a substance, and, if it were not a strong and an immediate political necessity to remove him from Italian soil, it would seem like cruelty to concentrate so great a force upon so puny an antagonist. It is now less a contest than a necessary expulsion; but it must be done, and done without delay, for that King's name may even yet be a tower of strength to Austria, if Austria should go mad some morning as she once before went mad. If Kings never did go mad, to their people's sorrow, there would not appear to be much chance of the Po overflowing with white uniforms Every recent event has tended to teach Austria that she ought to be very sincere just now in the promises which she has lately made to France. Warsaw has been as great a failure for Francis Joseph as Toplitz was for Napoleon. He has found no encouragement there for a bold speculative policy. Hungary is not satisfied with her Charter, and Hungary is not only at Pesth, but is also in Venice and in the Quadrilateral. Even strong fortresses are not to be confided in when it is possible that the assailants may find all the cannon spiked by the Hungarian soldiers on the walls. Thus it has been at Venice, and the same may happen at Mantua and Verona. There are 100,000 of these Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, and Austria requires at least 200,000 others to watch them. All this does not look as though Victor Emmanuel had anything to fear from Austrian interference while he takes possession of his house and arranges his establishment. But Austria is sorely tempted and sorely pressed, and a desperate man is never wisely despised.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Oct. 31.

The Queen rode out on horseback this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Seymour, and Colonel Biddulph.

Count de Ludolf, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, was presented to her Majesty at an audience, by Lord John Russell, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.

Lord Cremorne and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord de Tabley and Sir W. Hoste as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Late Duke of Richmond.—The funeral of the late respected Duke of Richmond took place on Monday. The mortal remains of the duke were removed at an early hour for Goodwood-park, Sussex. There were a great many applications on the part of the Royal family and nobility to be allowed to let their carriages follow the hearse; but it appears that the duke left a document, written shortly after the interment of his father-in-law, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, wherein he requests that his family will see that his own funeral should be conducted in the most private and quiet way.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are expected to leave Fryston Hall, where they have been visiting Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Milnes, for Wentworth House, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam.

The Countess and Madlle. St. Pierre have left the Brunswick, Jermyn-street, for Paris, *en route* for Switzerland.

Lord and Lady Clarence Paget arrived at his lordship's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Monday evening, from the Continent.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Dundas left London on Tuesday for Scotland.

The Lord Chief Justice arrived at Leeson-street to-day from Bray.

Viscount Mountgarrett is staying at 34, Lansdowne-place, Leamington.

Mrs. Carmichael has arrived at her residence, Rutland-square, from Bangor, N.W.

The Rev. Francis Briscoe has returned to Kilmessan Glebe.

William Warburton, Esq., has left Garryhinch for Torquay.

Robert Burrowes, Esq., has arrived in town from the Continent, *en route* for Stradone House, Cavan.

Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.—Departures.—The Right Hon. the Attorney-General for Ireland, Charles Tottenham, Esq., M.P., Mrs. and Miss Tottenham and suite, for Ballycurry; Howard Brooke, Esq., and Master Brooke, for Castle Howard; the Rev. Mr. Cosby, Mrs., and Miss Cosby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Radcliffe for Merrion-square; Colonel Henderson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Courtnay; Captains Truel and Grant; Messrs. Hodgson, Scott, Barnes, Browne, Barnwell, Walsh, and M'Evoy. The following are sojourning at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Lady Robt. Tottenham, Captain Tottenham, R.N., Mrs. Tottenham, family, and suite; Mr. and Miss Crossfields, Joseph Salkeld, Esq., Captain Brougham, and H. Horner, Esq.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. CRICHTON.

October 30th, at 7, Belgrave-square, Monkstown, Bessie, the beloved wife of the Hon. Henry Crichton, brother to the Earl of Erne, deeply regretted.

The Church.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT IN ENGLAND.

CHANCELLORSHIP.
Of the Cathedral Church of St Paul's, London: pat Bishop of London: Rev H Soames, dec.
RECTORIES.
Shelley, Essex: dio Rochester: val £241 with residence: pat J Tomlinson, Esq: Rev H Soames, dec.
Stapleford Tawney, w Mount Thoydon R, Essex: dio Rochester: val £735 with residence: pat Sir W B Smijth, Bart: Rev H Soames, dec.
PERPETUAL CURACIES.
Grafton, East, Wilts: dio Salisbury: val £115: pat V of Great Bedwyn: Rev G Stallard, prom.
CURACIES.
Bookham, Great, Surrey: dio Winchester.
Bottisham and Bottisham Lode, Cambridgeshire: dio Ely.
Haigh, Lancashire: dio Chester.
Leigh, Lancashire: dio Manchester: stipend £110.
Moulsham, Essex: dio Rochester: stipend £100.
Nuthurst, Sussex: dio Chichester.
Penzance, Cornwall: dio Exeter: stipend £50.
Pirton, co and dio Worcester.
Ryde, St Thomas, Isle of Wight: dio Winchester: stipend £80.
Ulcombe, Kent: dio Canterbury.
MASTERSHIPS.
Dulwich College: Assistant: salary £200: pat the Master.
Huddersfield College: English: salary £100: pat the Principal.

The Army.

Major-General W. F. Forster, the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, has issued the following memorandum in reference to officers of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the army:—

"MEMORANDUM.

"It having been decided that officers of Militia regiments who are candidates for commissions in the army should be required to undergo the same examination as that laid down in the memorandum, dated 'Horse Guards, Oct. 1, 1859,' the following regulations will be adopted henceforth in the case of Militia officers who have served continuously as such for 18 months.

"The Examining Board will consist (if possible) of three field officers.

"This Board is to report* to the Military Secretary, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, that the candidates possess the required qualifications as follows:—

"SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

"1. English spelling and composition. The candidates' proficiency in these respects will be estimated from their written answers to the examination questions.

"2. Regimental accounts, and regimental savings-banks accounts. Candidates will be expected to be well acquainted with this subject, which is essential to qualification.

"3. The candidates must have a thorough knowledge, and must give an account, of the duties they have to perform as regimental orderly officers, as officers commanding guards, or as subaltern officers of guards under officers of superior rank.

"4. They must have a thorough knowledge of, and be able to put a company through, the manual and platoon exercise, and be capable of exercising both a squad and company in the drill and evolutions as prescribed in the first two parts of the regulations for the field exercise of the infantry.

"5. They must know exactly the place of all the company officers in every situation of the battalion, and be able to command a company in battalion exercise.

"6. They must be acquainted with such parts of the Queen's regulations and orders for the army as relate to the duties and conduct of a subaltern officer, and with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War so far as is necessary for the performance of their duties as members of a court-martial.

"7. They must be acquainted with the Queen's regulations in regard to pay and messing of the troops, and the supply of necessaries.

"8. They must know the weight of the knapsack, the weight of the soldier's firelock, with and without the bayonet; of his pouch, with and without ammunition; the quantity of ammunition it is calculated to carry, and the weight of his accoutrements.

"The Board of Examiners will ascertain, by practical examination, and not by the acceptance merely of verbal or written answers to questions, whether the officer is instructed in the subjects specified in the above paragraphs 4 and 5.

"The general or other officer commanding the districts or stations will forward the report of the Board (with the written questions and replies) to the Military Secretary, accompanied by his own observations thereon.

The Militia.

The staff of the Queen's Own, or City of Dublin Militia, has removed from Linenhall Barracks, to quarters in Peter-place, Charlemont-street.

The staff of the County Dublin Regiment is quartered, as heretofore, in Lower Baggot-street.

The Navy.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., was on Monday at his residence, Merchistoun-hall, Hants, seized with a sudden and severe attack of illness, but it affords us sincere pleasure to be enabled to state that his illness has taken a favourable turn and that there are sanguine hopes of the gallant admiral's speedy recovery.—*London Times.*

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Commander J P Thurburn to be Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard; Commander Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart, to the Harrier, commissioned; W G J Ayre, surg, to the Harrier; Dr David A Moxsey, acting assist-surg, to the James Watt; W F C Bartlett, assist-surg, to the Asia; W A Turner, assist-surg, to the Harrier.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

NAPLES.

Marseilles, Wednesday.—Advices from Naples state that on the 27th instant the Sardinians cannonaded the Royalists near Bada. The French Admiral despatched the frigate Descartes to stop the firing. The Admiral retired expressing his regret at the conduct of the French, and afterwards returned to Naples.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Oct. 31st.—Count Rechberg has given explanations to the Diplomatic Corps, in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to these explanations, Austria put the three following questions to Russia and Prussia, viz:—Will Prussia and Russia recognise as facts whatever has been, or may be, accomplished in Italy? Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude in the event of another war? And, in the event of its being transferred to any part of the territory of the German Confederation, what would Russia do? Count Rechberg informed the diplomatic corps that the Austrian Government is about to address a circular note to its representatives abroad, on the nature and result of the Warsaw interview.

FRANCE.

The Emperor yesterday reviewed 15,000 infantry and 5,000 artillery and cavalry in a plain between the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne. The peculiarity of the review was the keeping up of many illusive positions of an actual campaign. The troops took up their position at day break, pitched their tents, lit their fires, and cooked and eat their breakfasts. Fatigue parties went to the forest to cut down wood, and others brought water from the Seine. At half-past 11 the Emperor arrived. His Majesty entertained all the officers above and inclusive of the rank of captain at a grand military breakfast in the racing stand.

Paris, Wednesday.—Count Kisseleff is expected here to-night from Warsaw. After All Saints' Day, the Court will proceed to Compiegne for a month.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The *Patrie* says it is not true that the Austrian Government has informed the different European Cabinets that it had determined to send an *ultimatum* to Turin. Positive and reliable information states that Austria will remain on the defensive, and that General Benedek has received instructions to that effect.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, via Marseilles, Oct. 24.—The *Levant Herald* has received a third *avertissement*.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

Alexandria, Oct. 22 (via Trieste).—The Candia's propeller is loose on the shaft; she is waiting in the track of the steamer from Bombay, 600 miles from Suez. The passengers and mails of the Candia have reached Suez by the Egyptian steamer Persian. The Masilia leaves for Marseilles at noon. The Pera leaves for Southampton at four p.m. this day. The Ellora and Vectis, with the outward Bombay mails, arrived here on the 21st instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—The North Briton, after going ashore in Ballycastle Bay, arrived here to-night, having been detained outside the bay by fog. News by this ship was to the 20th, from Quebec, and has been already anticipated. The damage sustained by the North Briton in consequence of her running ashore is of the most trivial character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appeal of Mr. Rosier v. the decision of Mr. Elliott, one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, who had convicted him under a recent Act of Parliament, for disturbing the services in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East, was heard yesterday before the assistant-judge when the conviction was quashed on the grounds of informality.

The Earl of Dundonald expired early this morning, at his residence. He was in his 85th year.

The Berwick Election Commissioners resumed their inquiry to-day, and sat in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons.

This day (Thursday), being the 1st of November, the London Stock Exchange will be closed.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Wednesday, 3-30, p.m.—The Bourse has been firm. Rentes closed at 69.25 or ⅛ higher than yesterday.

WORCESTER RACES—Oct. 31.

Handicap—Zingari, 1; Gift, 2; Vulture, 3. Eight ran.
Hurdle Race—Bucephalus, 1; Waterford, 2. Twelve ran.
Short's Selling—Yalla, 1; Zingari, 2.
Flying Stakes—Sporting Life, 1; Miss Julia, 2. Fifteen ran.
Annual Steeplechase—Jerusalem, 1; Tumbler, 2; Shylock, 3. Eight ran.
Free Handicap Steeplechase—Red Rover, 1; Civil, 2 Alfred the Great, 3. Eleven ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—Very little doing. 12 to 1 against Sunnyside; 12 to 1 against Heiress (offered); 14 to 1 against Herne (taken; 14 to 1 against Killigrew (offered); 16 to 1 against Chere Ami (offered); 16 to 1 against Golden Pippin (taken); 16 to 1 against Petra (taken); 25 to 1 against Highwayman (offered, offers to take 100 to 7 against Petra and Edmund Kean coupled.)

The English Mail.—In consequence of the thick fog prevailing all yesterday, the English mail, which, since the postal acceleration, always reaches us at half-past six o'clock, was not delivered last night until 20 minutes past nine o'clock.

Dr. Steevens' Hospital.—The distribution of honors at the above institution will take place on Monday next, at ten o'clock.

Dramatic Recitals in the Rotundo.—Mr. Walter Montgomery will deliver two dramatic recitals this day in the Rotundo, the first at 3 p.m., and the second at 8 o'clock p.m., under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The recitals will comprise selections from Shakspere and other authors.

Dublin Young Men's (Church of England) Christian Association.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, sermons addressed to young men will be delivered on Sunday next, in the various parish and other churches enumerated in the advertisement.

The Turkish Missions Aid Society.—A meeting of the above society will be held in the Infant School-house, Bray, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Dublin Athenæum.—A general meeting of the subscribers will be held at the Committee-room, 33, Anglesea-street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the

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NÆUM.—A general meeting of the sub-
held at the Committee-room, 53,
this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the

committee intend to present a report of their proceedings since their last meeting.

YOUNG MEN OF DUBLIN.—A meeting will be held in the Metropolitan Hall, on this evening (Thursday), at which the popular preacher of Cork, the Rev. R. W. Forrest, will deliver an address to the young men of the city, and to whom free admission will be given to as many as the Hall will contain.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of yesterday being regarded as a half-holiday, no public business of any interest was transacted at the weekly meeting of the above body.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.—George Thorp, Esq., in the chair. The members of the Dispensary Committee assembled in the Board-room on Tuesday, the 30th inst., for the election of an apothecary to the Coleraine-street district, in the room of Dr. Brennan, resigned. On a scrutiny, Messrs. Davidson and Corolan were selected as candidates. The former received nineteen votes and the latter eleven, when Dr. Davidson was declared duly elected.

INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a man named Robert Emmett, aged 25 years, who came by his death from drowning. It appeared from the evidence of Christopher Fox, brother-in-law of deceased, that he had come from the county Meath, and was in the immediate employment of Mr. Flood, who was contractor under Messrs. Martin and Son, timber merchants, on the North-wall. Deceased was employed on Tuesday, between one and two o'clock, in conveying a piece of timber from the ship, Columbia, and was on the gangway, opposite Messrs. Martin's Saw Mills. While passing along the gangway, with the beam of timber, and while in company with another man named Dunne, he fell backwards and dropped into the river. Deceased was at the rear of the beam, and Dunne at the front. The latter did not see him until he was in the water. The accident was the more extraordinary as the gangway was 28 feet wide, and he must have slipped over the side of it. He had been engaged at work the night before and was a little stupid, but quite sober. Michael Dunne, John Mooney, Thomas Nichols, and Thomas Eeenan, corroborated the above testimony, and proved that although the accident occurred in the middle of the day, none of the parties present could swim, and, consequently, no assistance could be rendered to the deceased before he was carried away by the ebb-tide, which was flowing rapidly at the time. His body was not recovered for about two hours afterwards. Verdict—"Death by Accidental Drowning." The jury desired to express their feeling that the widow of deceased should be recommended to the humane consideration of Messrs. Martin and John Flood, his immediate employers, and in whose services he lost his life.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO NENAGH.—In a recent number of the *Mail* we noticed a public meeting held at Nenagh, on the 25th instant, on the subject of railway communication with that town, and we gave the resolution passed thereat, which declared the Castleconnell Company worthy of the support of the inhabitants of the North Riding of Tipperary, and pronounced that the Great Southern and Western Company were *not* worthy of such support, in consequence of their neglect heretofore in providing railway communication for that district. We have since seen a full report of the proceedings of the meeting, published in the *Tipperary Advocate*, and we learn, with some surprise, from it that an effort having been made to effect an arrangement between the two companies, by which the proposed line of railway should be divided between them, such mediation was rejected with something like contempt by the gentlemen representing the Great Southern Company, and in consequence thereof the chairman of the Castleconnell Company announced that it was the intention of himself and his colleagues to promote a line from Birdhill to Roscrea, in opposition to the Great Southern Company's line from Roscrea to Birdhill. It seems, then, that there is to be a great Parliamentary battle, which, result how it may, will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, which *may* cause the ruin of the Castleconnell Company if they fail; will place them in the position of the man who got a present of an elephant if they succeed, and which, in the event of the success of the Great Southern Company, will confer upon *them* a doubtful advantage after all. A line to Nenagh ought to be made, and possibly a through line from Birdhill to Roscrea; but why must it all be made by one company. We would suggest to the Great Southern shareholders to consider whether they should not insist on their directors accepting the division of the district suggested by the people of Nenagh, and so avoiding an expensive and vexatious Parliamentary contest.—*Evening Mail.*

KING'S COUNTY, PARSONSTOWN, OCT. 31ST.—The inquest on the body of Michael Jones, of Knockaspur, near Moneygall, in this county, whose death by violence was yesterday communicated, was held at his late residence, on the 30th instant. Martin Clune, Esq., Sub-inspector, Shinrone, and a considerable number of the constabulary from that and the adjoining police stations were in attendance; and, after a very protracted inquiry, the jury, empannelled by the district coroner, and of whom Mr. Edward Gaynor was the foreman, returned a verdict, which was substantially "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown." It appeared in evidence that the unfortunate deceased had been, on the evening of Saturday, the 6th October, at a dance in the house of a respectable farmer, a neighbour of his; that during the night some altercation took place between him and some of his acquaintances. He was followed from the place on the breaking up of the party, in the direction of his house, and when but a few yards from it, on the morning of the 7th instant, he was attacked by two or three men, one of whom, by a blow inflicted by a stone or other blunt instrument, fractured the skull, and from the effects of which, as proved by Doctor Walsh, of Cloghyndan, he died on the 29th. The outrage does not partake, in the slightest degree, of an agrarian character, and we have strong reasons for believing that the police authorities are already in possession of such information as will render its unhappy perpetrators amenable to justice promptly.—*From a Correspondent.*

PROTESTANT CONFERENCES.—On Tuesday afternoon the first of a series of conferences held under the auspices of "The National Protestant Society" took place at Exeter Hall. The conferences are intended to be preliminary to a great public meeting, which is said to be held next Thursday evening. The Rev. Charles Clement Layard, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, incumbent of St. John's Church, Wembley, near Harrow, took the chair, and in opening the proceedings said he felt they had assembled under circumstances of peculiar interest. They had assembled for the purpose of considering the aggressions of the Papacy and of Tractarianism upon the Church of this country. They had met, too, at a singularly appropriate time, for the Dutch Church had set apart the present week for the commemoration of the Reformation, for it was understood to have been on the 31st of October, 1517, that Martin Luther placed his ninety-five propositions against indulgences on the door of the great church at Wittemburg. It was impossible, he thought, to conceal from themselves that Popery was making aggressions in various ways—by threatening statesmen, by cajoling men of wealth, and by introducing Roman Catholic servants under false pretences into families. In schools, reformatories, workhouses, and prisons Roman Catholic doctrines were introduced, at an expense to this county of £273,800 a year, making an aggregate sum up to 1860 of about £4,163,040 from Protestant England. Mr. Harper, who next addressed the meeting, said the conferences had been originated for the purpose of establishing an organisation to promote the interests of Protestantism in every aspect of the question. The society had received the names of nearly 300 clergymen and laymen, who had expressed a very strong approval of meetings for future action, and avowed their hearty sympathy with the undertaking. These gentlemen would influence in their several localities, and would set a thousand agencies in action for the advancement of that great cause which they had assembled to promote. At the conference to-morrow (this day) it was intended to consider the endowments to the College of Maynooth, and other institutions in England, Wales, and Scotland, and the support which was given to Romanism in the army, the navy, the colonies, and in various other ways. On that day it was intended to direct attention to the astonishing fact that with a free press and an open pulpit the ancient apostacy was renewing all its vigour, that everywhere the number of its priests was increasing, as well as its nunneries, chapels, monks, sisterhoods, confraternities, showing that something was essentially wrong in our church organisation, and in the energy, power, and feeling of our Protestant people. Taking the last nine years he found that there were in England 972 Roman Catholic priests; now there were 1,236. In 1851 there were 694 chapels, now there were 950. In 1851 there were 17 monasteries, now there were 37. In 1851 there were 53 nunneries, now there were 123. While there were 1,236 Roman Catholic priests in England there were 2,284 in Ireland, to which number were to be added certain regulars, who were attached to monasteries and nunneries. In England there were 950 Roman Catholic chapels, while in Ireland there were 2,000. There were 27 monasteries in England, in Ireland, 111. In England there were 123 nunneries, in Ireland 143. These and similar facts should be brought home to the consideration of the sound portion of the Church of England, for there was an unsound portion of the clergy who would laugh to scorn all mention of Protestant principles. It would be a great result if they could get the Protestant clergy and laity to begin a new battle and to engage in a new work. The next speaker was Dr. Ballantyne, a missionary from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, who spoke in reference to the growth of Popery in Glasgow. He was followed by the Rev. Hibbert Newton, minister of St. John's Chapel, London-road, Southwark, the son of a late governor of one of the Ionian Islands. He expressed an opinion that the growth of Popery was mainly attributed to the heart's infidelity, the free thinking and latitudinarian spirit of the age which refused to bring human reason to the test of Scripture. He believed that the spread of Puseyism was referable to the same cause. He had been in the diocese of Exeter, and had seen very much of it. The chairman remarked that Mr. Newton was luckier than he had been, for the bishop would not have him when he was presented to a benefice, the incumbency of Escott, in that diocese. Mr. Newton said that was a mistake, for the Bishop of Exeter would not have him either. (Laughter.) The Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, the Rev. S. W. Barrett, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting and the proceedings terminated, it having been announced that the sitting would be resumed this (Tuesday) afternoon.

REAL WEALTH.—"There is no wealth but life." Life, including all its powers of love, of joy, and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is the richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal, and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others. A strange political economy; the only one, nevertheless, that ever was or can be; all political economy founded on self-interest being but the fulfillment of that which once brought schism into the policy of angels, and ruin into the economy of Heaven.—*Ruskin.*

Correspondence.

DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Committee of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association have read a paragraph from the *Clerical Journal* in the columns of the IRISH TIMES, setting forth the reasons for the formation of a Church of England Young Men's Christian Association, and as neither that statement, nor the prospectus of the new association, furnishes the public with all the propositions made by the clergy, as the basis of the proposed amalgamation, nor the reply of the Young Men's Christian Association, I am directed by the committee of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association to solicit the insertion of these documents in the IRISH TIMES.

The committee of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association have no desire to enter into any controversy with the clergy of the Established Church, as to the wisdom of the step they have thought proper to take; their only object being to remove the false impression which the statement in the *Clerical Journal* is calculated to create.

In conclusion, I am instructed to add, that the Bible classes and reading rooms are open to all comers, and that the badge of membership is not necessary to insure a hearty welcome.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

193, Middle Abbey-street, 31st October, 1860.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLERGY'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, held in the Vestry-room of St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1860, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved—"That the deputation be instructed to state to the committee of the Young Men's Association that there are, in Dublin, several 'Young Men's Associations,' under the management of clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that it is proposed to place these local societies in connection with a joint Metropolitan ..., which shall hold public periodical meetings, lectures, &c., &c.; that the presidents and managers of these societies are willing and desirous to carry on such joint association in connection with the Young Men's Association already in existence, and that, in order to this end, it be proposed that all such local associations now existing, or hereafter to be established, be represented in the general committee and have a voice in the direction of the society."

Resolved—"That, in order to carry out more effectually the foregoing resolution, the deputation be directed to propose that a lay member of the United Church of England and Ireland be appointed joint secretary to the society, in association with the present secretary."

The committee of the Young Men's Christian Association subsequently received the following letter from the secretary of the clergy's meeting:—

"I am further directed by the meeting to state, that, in addition to the reforms asked of your society by our deputation, such a modification of the eighth rule of your Association, as shall seem satisfactory to our body, is deemed essentially necessary."

The following is the reply of the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association:—

"It is the earnest desire of the committee to enjoy the co-operation of the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the great object which they and this association have in view—the spiritual and mental improvement of young men, and, as far as possible, consistently with our rules, to have the several associations of young men over which many of the clergy preside brought into connection with our association, and the committee are prepared to enlarge their body by the addition, from time to time, of clergymen to be elected by the association, in accordance with its rules; and we further beg to state that those rules admit of the extension of the advantages of the association—namely, admission to Bible and other classes, and use of rooms and library to non-members, whom we are prepared to regard and describe as associates, and who will, also, be eligible for election as members, in accordance with the existing rules.

"At the same time, this being essentially a Christian Association, and partaking of a missionary character, the committee cannot adopt any course which would involve the giving up, or departing from, the spirit of the 8th rule, prescribing the qualification for membership.

"With reference to the proposition that a lay member of the Church of England should be appointed to the office of joint secretary, the committee is of opinion that such arrangement would at once introduce into the association an element which has been hitherto excluded, care having been taken, from its earliest days, to make the test of fitness for membership or for office a man's Christian character, irrespective of denominational distinctions. The necessity, moreover, for any such change does not, in fact, exist, as by reference and inquiry, originated by your communication, we find that, notwithstanding the broad and catholic basis on which the Association hath ever stood, and still stands, about two-thirds of the managing committee are members of the Established Church, and with the committee rests the appointment of secretary. The gentlemen in question do not indeed occupy their position in the association because they are members of one communion rather than another, but simply because they are believed to be members of the Church of Christ, willing to be useful in their day and generation. The proceedings of the association have been from the beginning characterised by harmony and Christian union; these in truth have never been disturbed. We regard this as a precious token of the Lord's favour, and as having largely contributed to promote the success of our valued institution. A radical change under these circumstances we dare not admit, since the experience of ten years pleads for our constitution as it is, and forbids a departure from first principles. To the countenance and co-operation of the clergy the members of the association attach great value. We should entertain serious misgivings, as to our principles and rules of action, did the association appear to be unworthy of their confidence and support, which have been accorded to it since its formation. Neither our rules nor our practice having undergone a change; we cherish the hope that our association shall retain the cordial adhesion of the clergy, so long as it maintains its own consistency."

Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASE RACES—OCTOBER 31.

Stewards—Chichester S Fortescue, Esq, MP; Richard M Bellew, Esq, M P; Hon Major Jocelyn, Capt Macneill, 18th Light Dragoons; Edwd J Irwin, Esq; Michl Caraher, Esq; Philip Callan, Esq; W De S Filgate, Esq; H H B O'Hara, Esq.

Judge—Mr R J Hunter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—Mr J H Coatsworth.

After running off a race on the flat, the stewards came to the determination of postponing the meeting to the 21st of November, in consequence of the dense fog making it unsafe for the jockeys to ride in the cross country events, for which there were five for decision. The following is a return of the

Dronin Stakes of 40 sovs, added to a handicap of 3 sovs each. One mile and a half on the flat.

Captain Stackpoole's, b h Pontelland, by Voltigeur, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb (Archer) ... 1
Marquis of Conyingham's Rosa Bonheur, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb (Pritchard) ... 2
Mr Bell's Hetty, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb (D Doyle) ... 3
Mr Keating's Full Cry, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb (D Wynne) ... 0
Mr Duffy's Fancy Boy, aged, 7st 4lb (Perssé) ... 0

The following paid—Hibernia, 9st 4lb; Aaron Smith, 8st 7lb; May Queen, 7st 4lb.

Betting—2 to 1 agst Hetty; 3 to 1 each agst Pontelland and Rosa Bonheur.

Won by half a neck. Hetty a bad third.

STEEPLECHASE FIXTURES.

Carrickmacross, 13th and 14th November; Macroom, 16th and 17th; Ardee, 21st; Cork, 27th, 28th, and 29th.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—2nd, Castletown—At eleven.
Carlow Island Hunt—1st, Charlesfort; 3rd, Clogrenane; 5th, Clonegall; 7th, Ferns; 10th, Oak Park—At eleven.
County Galway Hunt—6th, Monivea Castle—At eleven.
The Kildare Hunt—6th, Johnstown Inn; 8th, Rathsallagh Fair Green; 10th, Donadea; 13th, Newbridge; 15th, Gormanstown; 17th, Blessingtown; 20th, Ballysax; 22nd Davidstown; 24th, Kilcock; 27th, Ballymore Eustace; 29th, Spratstown Bridge—At eleven. The members of the Hunt will dine together on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at M'Evoy's Hotel, Naas, at seven o'clock.
Kilkenny Hunt—2nd, Johnstown; 5th, Mountloftus; 7th, the Railway Terminus; 9th, Stoneyford; 12th, Castlemorris; 16th, Ballyragget—At eleven.
Louth Hounds—2nd, Duleek—At eleven.
The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—5th, Mountshannon; 9th, Rathcormick Chapel—At eleven.
The Meath Hounds—2nd, Crossakeil; 3rd, Somerville; 5th, Clifton Lodge; 7th, Slane; 9th, Loughcrew; 12th, Bellinter; 14th, Rosmead—At eleven.
Rathdown Harriers—3rd, Calleryhill; 5th, Ballyboden; 10th, the Beresford Arms; 13th, Swords, County Dublin; 17th, Delgany; 20th, the Scalp; 24th, Tallaght; 27th, Carragower—At twelve.
The Queen's County Hounds—2nd, Durrow; 6th, Shelfield; 9th, Abbeyleix House—At eleven.
Tipperary Hunt—3rd, Ninemile House; 6th, Clerehan; 10th, Gaile House—At eleven.
The North Wexford Harriers—Friday 2nd, Rock Tavern; Tuesday 6th, Rathpierce; Friday 9th, Sliebawn Quarry; Tuesday 13th, Inch; Friday 16th, Ballyheen; Tuesday 20th, Wicklow Gap; Friday 23rd, Monamolin Racecourse; Tuesday 27th, Limerick; Friday 30th, Craigbeg—At half-past eleven.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE BELFAST PRESBYTERY.

The action of the Belfast Presbytery in reference to certain pupil teachers recently censured by the National Commissioners, has been, to a great extent, successful. The following letter has been addressed to several of the young men:—

Downpatrick, Oct. 23, 1860.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education, on revising the proceedings connected with the investigation respecting the mock confession held by certain of the pupil-teachers and students at the Belfast Model Farm, have found that a serious misapprehension has taken place, in consequence of which some individuals have been officially censured as present at that very improper transaction, and as witnesses of it, who had not even been in the hall at the time.

I am now requested to inform you that the Commissioners have ordered that the reproof be cancelled and withdrawn in the cases of the censured persons who were not present in the hall at the time of the occurrence in question, and of those who were present in the hall at the time, but were not cognizant of what was going on, or in any way participators in it; and I am requested to inform you that the Commissioners are of opinion that you are one of the persons as to whom the censure should be cancelled and withdrawn.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Inspector of National Schools.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—But apart from this wonderful stimulant of sympathy, there is nothing in the world that so takes a man out of himself and diverts his thoughts from the toils and cares of his daily life as the society of women, even though they know nothing and care nothing about his work. This has all been said a thousand times before in prose and poetry, more eloquently and more forcibly than I could hope to say it, if I desired to make the most of the fact. I will only, therefore, observe here that it will commonly be found that men who, spite of much hard work, wear their years lightly, are men who delight in female society, and are popular with the other sex.—*Cornhill Magazine for November.*

QUACKS AND THEIR DUPES.—The *Medical Times and Gazette* records some of the sums some quacks, male and female, have extracted from their victims or dupes. Mesmer received in Paris, in one year, £16,000; Mrs. Stephens and her £5,000 grant are well-known. Her contemporary, Mrs. Mapp, or "Crazy Sally," are less so, and Mr. Jeaffreson's very curious accounts of her, and of Quack Oculists, the Taylors, Dr. Graham, and his "Temple of Health," are very curious. Only 30 years ago St. John Long "showed me his pass-book with his bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co., displaying a series of credits from July, 1829, to July, 1830, or a single year's operations, to the extent of £13,400."

OUR CRIMINAL LAW.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The amount of undetected crime in Ireland as well as in England, suggests something defective in the system of police inquiry, and in the preliminary investigations that supply the clues to guilt. In Ireland there is a different system existing from that in the sister country, and it may be briefly described. There are Crown Solicitors appointed, some having six counties, and others two, under their management, and when a case is investigated by the magistrates, if informations are returned against any person for trial at the assizes, the depositions are lodged with the Clerk of the Crown for the county, and he transmits a copy to the Crown Solicitor for the circuit. The latter subsequently sends them to the Attorney-General with a fee, and with the inquiry, "Shall the Crown prosecute?" That high functionary writes yes, or no, according to the circumstances of the case, the gravity of the offence, the nature of the evidence, and the probability of a conviction, and thus matters remain until the approach of the assizes. There are two counsel for the Crown at the assizes, and two more who are supernumeraries, and when they arrive in the county town the Crown Solicitor prepares his briefs, and the senior permanent Crown counsel decides whether the trial ought then to be gone on with or not, being influenced by the most recent facts that are brought under his notice. If the trial is to proceed, the second permanent counsel proposes the proper form of indictment, and in ordinary circumstances the two gentlemen are deemed sufficient for the conduct of the trial. In prosecutions, however, for murder and very grave offences the supernumeraries are called in, and sometimes a leader of the circuit not having any regular appointment under the Crown. Every case in which the Government officials appear must be under their exclusive management—no barrister for either next of kin, or for relatives of a deceased man, can interfere, and it is only in trivial matters that the Clerk of the Crown is left to conduct by himself and to examine witnesses. When both judges are trying prisoners, the supernumerary Crown counsel are employed; but it may, and often does, happen that these duties are merely nominal, and their fees equally so, from the lightness of the calendar or the prevalence of civil business occupying the exclusive attention of the second judge.

What are the main defects of this system? They are not inherent in it, and are capable of being remedied. The Crown Solicitor, who is largely paid, from £1,500 to £2,000 a year, and also handsome allowances for the expenses of clerks, begins his offices too late in general, and except when startling offences, awaking peculiar attention, are committed, acts upon the papers forwarded to him, instead of having been present at the preliminary investigations leading to the committal of the accused. Then he only arrives at the circuit town about the same time as the bar, and when he and some experienced clerks under him begin to examine the witnesses personally, links are often wanting that there is no opportunity of supplying at the moment, and a trial has often to take place with either insufficient material, or a postponement asked for, that may end in the tampering with witnesses by the friends of the prisoner. The Crown counsel are often hurried, and unable to peruse briefs from the lateness of the period at which they receive them; and as to the supernumeraries, to effect a petty saving, injustice is often done to them as well as to the Crown, for the Crown Solicitor will delay handing them briefs, which he has locked up in his desk, until the second judge has just concluded his civil and has intimated that he will take up criminal business. What would tend most effectually to the better administration of justice would be, to require the Crown Solicitor and one of his experienced staff to proceed at once to the locality where any outrage had been committed—to aid the magistrates in their investigations, to give them the benefit of his more matured knowledge, and, if he deemed it necessary, to call in the assistance of the Crown counsel.

The principal means of detecting crime are often lost after the lapse of a few hours or days, and an acute and trained intellect should be summoned to note the place of offence—any unusual appearance—to direct searches of people and houses before the records of guilt are removed—to act upon the facts and materials before him, instead of jumping to a conclusion, and following in a wrong track until every vestige of truth is lost in the mazes of some absurd theory. In Ireland there are stipendiary magistrates, no doubt, but, as a class, they are wanting in skill and legal knowledge, and many prosecutions are abortive by reason of clumsy preliminary investigations. A country gentleman—a respectable land agent—a retired officer, cannot, by receiving the appointment, become equal to the very grave and arduous duties cast upon him, and, if satisfied with the direct testimony of a man who comes forward, perhaps for the very view of diverting suspicion from the real quarter, he has not the knowledge or the power to trace up to their source the many minute facts that weave themselves around the really guilty closer than the poisoned mantle around the limbs of a Hercules.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* reverts to its late article on Italy, and replies at some length to various objections brought against the opinions which were set forth in that sort of political manifesto. We consider it unnecessary to follow our contemporary in its enumeration of the arguments brought against it; we shall confine ourselves to its observations on the proposal for a European Congress to settle the Italian question. It says:—

"Austria had lost all right of intervention in Italy, and France, who had made war for an idea, could not, with good policy and sound morality, arrogate to herself a right which she had resisted in another. It was then that, to promote a compromise which was becoming urgent, the pamphlet appeared which is now incriminated. Far from raising new obstacles to the meeting of the Congress for which all Europe was anxious, the author demonstrated its pressing necessity, and endeavoured to indicate a practical solution. There was, indeed a formal difficulty in this compromise; it was to know whether the Pope, invested with the twofold character of Pontiff and Prince, would consent to recognise the exclusively political jurisdiction of the Congress. On that point the eloquent writer did not hesitate; he fully admitted the absolute competence of assembled Europe. With singular inconsistency, he is, nevertheless, now accused of having denied the rights of the Great Powers, aroused their fears, and discouraged their efforts! To tell the truth, this accusation is not more paradoxical nor more unjust than that brought against our own recent article. In what way, we would ask of all honest men, can that article disturb Europe, and prevent it from at last performing the duties imposed on it by social solidarity, and the care of its own safety?"

The *Constitutionnel* concludes as follows:—

"The conqueror of Solferino, faithful to his Imperial programme, and truly worthy of the title of peacemaker, was of opinion that a third manner of arranging matters was practicable. He accepted Lombardy, which Austria, according to usage, would transfer to none but France, but immediately, and without reserve of any sort, he gave up to Piedmont the price of our common victories. At the same time he made known to Europe the generous motives of conduct so disinterested. He did not conceal that in the interest of peace and the balance of power, he thought the moment come when Italy, no longer belonging to anyone, would be her own mistress. But that was henceforth an exclusively international question, and he was bound to leave to the Great Powers the task of deciding the political character and rank of the new State. What was there alarming or irregular in such a declaration? In the last century, when it was proposed to transform the Electorate of Brandenburg into the kingdom of Prussia, no such scruples were entertained, nor any such precautions taken. Can it be that we of the present time lie open to the reproach of manifesting more respect for established rights and old treaties than our predecessors showed? On the other hand, the exposition published in our journal has called attention to what has happened in the Italian peninsula since then, and has imputed the responsibility to the delays, and perhaps the indifference of Europe. It is objected that the complicity of the French Government is alone to blame. How and why?"

Our contemporary purposes giving the reply to that query in another article.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

Earlier this year than on any previous one that we remember has the tide of emigration set in for the far West. Formerly emigrants waited for the spring. They permitted the storms of winter to waste their fury before they tempted the perils of a sea voyage across the great Atlantic. This year they are anticipating the winter. Every steamer from Galway bears away its living freight of Mayo peasantry and small farmers, seeking in the new world a fortune and a home. Several causes combine to produce this. First—The success of most of those who have gone before. The great proof of this is the amount of money they remit to the old country—the favourable accounts they write to their friends, and the frequent payment of passages to induce these friends to join them in their new homes. If those who have gone out had not done well, they would neither send to their friends to induce them to go out, nor would they be able to remit such large amounts of money as is continually received by the relations of those who have emigrated. In the next place, last year we had, if not a famine in some parts of Mayo, at least very great scarcity, and the present season is so unfavourable, and prospects so gloomy, that numbers are hurrying away to the land of plenty, where want is unknown. We believe it is this cause which has produced the desire in so many to emigrate at once before winter sets in. Again, America has been brought so near us by the Galway steamers, and the facilities offered by them to *poor emigrants* are so great, that many a one who never would have dreamed of emigration, now thinks lightly of crossing the ocean. Formerly, speedy transit across the Atlantic was a first and second-class luxury; no poor man could aspire to a passage in a steamer. The Galway line has brought the speediest possible passages within the reach of all.

The poor man for six pounds can travel as quickly as the wealthy merchant, who pays his twenty guineas. This, we opine, is not the least result of the establishment of the North Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Another cause of this tide of emigration is the policy followed by some landed proprietors to increase the area of holdings and diminish their number. Large farms, and especially large pasture farms, are the order of the day. They give little trouble, are easily managed, and the rents are easily collected. No doubt it may be the first object, and if a facility of collecting it be a second, large farms are to be preferred. It may be also said that the agriculture of a large farm is generally superior to that of small holdings, and if the principles of political economy be true, a landlord ought to prefer them. But a more cogent argument with the landlords is the fact that the small farmers, ignorant of their true interests, are easily led astray by brawling demagogues, and factious priests have been so often banded against their landlords, Protestant and Roman Catholic. These men, whose interests are identical, have been arrayed into hostile factions. Thus landlords and tenants have become embittered enemies. Is it wonderful that such landlords prefer as tenants men possessed of intelligence and capital, men who can rent from 100 to 1,000 acres, men not to be swayed in their politics by the denunciations of a priest or the hootings of a mob. We believe this preference for large farmers is to be mainly attributed to the priests, and they themselves are sufferers. In their diminishing flocks and decreasing dues they are reaping the reward they so richly deserve, and their people have by this time found them out. They have discovered that after the excitement of an election is over, they have been driven to give their votes to a man of whom they knew nothing, and that for the sake of supporting some trading politician, they have turned their landlord against them. Agitation has thus been the bane of our country, and by forcing the landlords to a policy of enlarging the farms, it has sent many a small tenant farmer to seek a home in the backwoods of America. There is another cause for emigration. In America, our countrymen delivered from the terror in which they are held by their spiritual teachers. In this country a Roman Catholic who is not prepared to endure martyrdom, cannot profess a faith different from that of his father. In America there is freedom, and some time since Priest Mullen stated that between three and four millions of the Irish and their descendants in the United States had forsaken the Roman Catholic Church. All these causes combined to make our countrymen flock across the Atlantic. They go in crowds, not the old and feeble, not the helpless and dependent; but the young, and hale, and active—the bone and sinew of our population—those whom we can least afford to lose. Many of our employers complain they cannot get able and willing labourers, and that no matter how high the wages they offer, the article is not in the market, and that the progress of our country is likely to be retarded by the want of workmen. It does seem strange that when so much is to be done at home—so much land to be reclaimed—so much moisture to be drained away—so much money to be made at home by industry and prudence—that our countrymen and countrywomen should flock away to an unknown land, and risk all the perils and failures which are to be encountered, whilst their native soil and native land could profitably employ them all. The time, too, may soon come when they will be all wanted—when our armies and fleet will call for men to defend our country, and in the West of Ireland will call in vain. If, therefore, we would stop the tide of emigration, let all parties unite. Let landlords and tenants forget past differences and feuds, and tenants prove to their landlords that they wish to regard them as their friends. Let the priests confine themselves to their spiritual duties, and never presume to dictate to others in politics as they do in faith. Even in matters of faith let them give their hearers liberty of conscience—liberty to think for themselves; thus by increasing the liberty of the people, restoring harmony between landlord and tenant, and also by encouraging the tenant to improve, and securing to him the value of his improvements, the tide of emigration may be lessened, if not entirely stayed; the people may be retained in the land, and our country may attain the very highest state in improvement, civilisation, and happiness.—*Mayo Constitution.*

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held yesterday, in the Board-room of the Workhouse—

J. H. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

The following other guardians were present:—Thomas Arkins, P. D. Hardy, W. Graham, J. Archbold, B. Norwood, J.P., J. Norwood, V.C., C. Dodd, J. J. Butler, J. Dodd, Thomas Dooley, Thomas Cosgrave, J. Mally, J. M'Cann, G. Austin, Esqrs., and Dr. Brady.

State of the house—Remaining on Saturday, 20th October, 1,622; admitted during the week, 74; born, 0; discharged, do., 67; remaining on the 27th, 1,630.

THE CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that some time since, Mr. Thomas Arkins, on the occasion of the discussion which took place at the board, with reference to the influence which had been used towards the Duff children, in order to induce them to change the religion in which they had been baptised and brought up, gave notice of motion, calling the attention of the commissioners to the fact that the Rev. Mr. Shore had been in the habit of performing his duties by deputy, in the person of his curate. This motion, when it came before the board, was shelved by an amendment which was proposed and carried, to the effect that a return be made of the number of the attendances of the Rev. Mr. Shore Mr. Arkins then addressed a letter to the Poor Law Commissioners, disclaiming any hostile motives towards the Rev. Mr. Shore, but repeating, as will appear from the subjoined letter, his complaint against the rev. gentleman:—

Poor Law Commissioners' Office, Dublin, 30th Oct., 1860.

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed by the Protestant Chaplain of the Workhouse of North Dublin Union, on the 22nd inst., to the Board of Guardians on the subject of employment by him of his curate to assist him in the chaplaincy, and to the resolution of the Board of Guardians thereon, that the letter be considered at the next meeting of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland think it right to place before the Board of Guardians a copy of a letter which they had previously received from Mr. Arkins (a member of the board) on the same subject.

The Commissioners take the same opportunity of informing the guardians that when the Protestant incumbent or Roman Catholic priest of any parish has taken the office of workhouse chaplain, the practice has been to permit him to have the assistance of his curate in the discharge of his duty—the chaplain himself held responsible for its proper discharge.

In reference to the observation in Mr. Arkins' letter, that the present Roman Catholic chaplain of the North Dublin Workhouse is not permitted to have an assistant in the discharge of his duty, the Commissioners desired to refer the guardians to the terms of their letter of the 15th March, 1859, announcing the future salary of the Roman Catholic chaplain to be £125, and stating that it was so signed, under the impression that the clergyman who might undertake the office would require occasional, though not permanent assistance in the discharge of the duty.

In reference to the remarks of Mr. Arkins, on the case of the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, I am to state that the grounds on which the services of that gentleman were discontinued were fully stated in the correspondence which took place previously to the issue of the order, and in the order itself, to the effect that it caused unnecessary expense, and was not for the interests of the union that the Roman Catholic chaplaincy should continue to be held by a clergyman who was at the same time chaplain in two other public institutions, the Roman Catholic chaplain's duties in the North Dublin Workhouse being sufficient for the exclusive services of one clergyman.

The duties of the Protestant chaplaincy of the Workhouse, to which a salary is attached of £75, cannot be said to require the exclusive services of one clergyman, nor is any expense entailed on the union by Mr. Shore's availing himself of the occasional services of his own curate, and in the opinion of the Commissioners the state of the circumstances is quite different in the two cases.

(By order of the Commissioners)

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk North Dublin Union.

The above letter, together with that addressed to the Commissioners by Mr. Arkin, were postponed for consideration to that day week.

The board then proceeded to consider the half-yearly contracts, which, having been disposed of, they adjourned.

GETTING ABOVE OUR WORK.—We are, somehow or other, all of us waxing proud, and getting above our work; and what is to become of generations beyond us if we go on at this rate it is impossible to conjecture. What is most wanted is a strong ebb-tide to send us back again to the status of our grandsires, and to give us more lowly thoughts. Young men in these times think that they have "a soul beyond the shop;" and old men, I am afraid, are too prone to encourage the mischievous idea, and to turn their sons, who might be good tradesmen, into indifferent members of some "gentlemanly profession." But the gentlemanly professions are now becoming so crowded and overstocked, and the difficulty of earning bare subsistence in them so increasingly great, that men of family and education are beginning to think whether they may not advantageously pick up for their sons the grocer's apron which young Figs has scornfully thrown aside, or the yard measure which Bombazine junior has broken across his knee. I know some who would have done wisely had they thus stooped to conquer the great problem of the labour of life—who, vainly looking for "gentlemanly" employment for their children, and scorning meaner but honourable work, which would have profitably occupied their time and elevated their character, as a sense of honest work and manly independence ever must elevate it—have suffered them to hang about billiard-rooms and stable-yards, until the young "gentlemen" have developed into something not much better than blacklegs and sharpers.—*Cornhill Magazine for November.*

INFLUENCE OF THE SUN'S SPOTS ON THE WEATHER.—It is almost impossible for us to comprehend the vastness of those operations that seem to be going on constantly in the solar atmosphere, or the rapidity of the changes that there take place. That the so-called spots are mere intervals between the clouds, admitting a view of the dark atmosphere below, is more than probable. One such interval, measured by Sir J. Herschel, was so large that if our earth had been thrown into it there would still have been a clear interval all round of about a thousand miles to the nearest part of a bright cloud. On some occasions, one-third part of the sun's face has been thus obscured at once, and from time to time these large spots have suddenly become converted into points of intense brilliancy. We have already seen that such changes are accompanied by magnetic disturbances on the earth; and that magnetic storms precede great general derangement of the weather over large areas. The relation of the periods of maxima and minima of spots with the disturbances of the magnetic needle, and therefore with the magnetic force of the earth, was discovered by observations altogether independent, and was not suspected till the observations were recorded. A period of nearly forty years has been sufficient to satisfy the least speculative philosophers that the coincidence is so real as to prove a mutual relation among the phenomena, and to place magnetic observations in the first rank of meteorological requirements. While a German astronomer was patiently noting down the sun's appearance year after year, a small body of Englishmen were, with equal patience, noting down in various observatories in both hemispheres, at the same moment of every alternate hour, day and night, for some years, all the particulars of terrestrial magnetical disturbances. When the magnetic observations were reduced, some were found to belong to the hour of the day, some to the day of the month, and some to the day of the year; but an important class remained unaccounted for, and these at first seemed to be irregular. As time went, and the observations were continued, it appeared that these irregular variations arranged themselves in order. They gradually became fewer and smaller year after year for five years, and then as gradually increased for another five. These years of greatest and least disturbance were at length found to be those during which there were respectively the largest and smallest number of solar spots. There is hardly on record a more remarkable identification, or one so pregnant with future discovery.—*Cornhill Magazine for November.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re Peter Ferrall, an insolvent.

Mr. M'Kenna opposed the discharge of the insolvent, on the ground of having brought an unfounded action, and put the plaintiff to upwards of £30 costs, and also on the ground of collusive arrest.

Mr. Levy appeared for the insolvent.

His Lordship, on looking at the schedule, said he had no doubt whatever that the arrest was collusive, and that he went into prison to escape the costs of the unfounded action. He would wish to hear what Mr. Levy had to say on the two points of objection.

Mr. Levy—The collusive arrest has not been proved.

Judge Berwick—The whole case proves it. I will take it proved.

Mr. Levy—Then I have authority to show, that a collusive arrest is no ground for either dismissing a petition or remanding an insolvent, when no property is made away with; and as to the action, his attorney advised him to bring it.

Judge Berwick—Then you suspected the point would be raised, and you came prepared. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'Kenna examined the insolvent. He denied having concealed any property; he was a labourer, earning a shilling a day, and he had six children.

Judge Berwick said he would not hold the collusive arrest as grounds for a remand, but still it was clear that he came there to get rid of the costs of the action, and he would remand him further.

In re Joseph Carter, an insolvent.

The insolvent was described as of Waltham-terrace, Blackrock. He was opposed by Mr. Levy, on the part of Mr White, his landlord. He asked for an adjournment, in order to get possession of documents necessary for the case.

Mr. Devitt objected to any delay whatever. The opposition was most oppressive, and he would seek for the costs.

Mr. Levy said he was sorry, for the sake of the insolvent himself, that he was obliged to open a case of fraudulently making away with property in order to evade Mr. White's debts and of a fraudulent preference to the insolvent's own son, if, indeed, any debt were due to him. The schedule would show that, on the 21st of January, the insolvent mortgaged all his property to his son, and, on the 9th of June, after he had been served with a writ, he executed a bill of sale of all his furniture to the same son, and all was done to get rid of a dear house.

Mr. White was examined—He said that Carter was his tenant for 15 or 16 years; he paid more for the house himself than Carter paid him; he himself always paid the head landlord to the day; on the 19th January last Carter's son called to pay him a year's rent, but said he would be obliged to him if he would take only a half year's, and that he would pay him the other half year in a week, but he alleged he never paid him since, and in two days after the father executed a mortgage of all his property to his son, and on the 16th of May went to the undertenant, and received £12 10s, and never paid anything since, as was alleged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Devitt—Was not aware that it was the son who had been paying the rent for the last two years; he believed the reverse; he did not believe that the father was insolvent at all, but he believed the insolvency was concocted merely to get rid of the house; was offered the house.

Mr. Devitt addressed the court for the insolvent—It was remarkable that out of a list of creditors, whose debts amounted to upwards of £4,000, no one opposed but Mr. Mr. White, who wanted to get from the insolvent's son the rent of a *damnosa hereditas*. He had been frequently offered his house, his rent, and thirty pounds, but he would not take it.

Mr. Levy denied that any such offer was made, and if made then it would be taken.

His Lordship said it was a case where the rent should be paid, Mr. White taking up his house. It was a case more between White and the insolvent's son than between White and the insolvent.

The case was adjourned for a week.

In re John Phillips.

Mr. Levy appeared to oppose the discharge of the insolvent in this case, on behalf of one of the creditors.

Mr. Theobald Purcell appeared for the insolvent, and asked that the case should be allowed to stand until the first week in December.

His Lordship granted the application.

In re Thomas Lynch.

The insolvent was a general basket maker, and also Secretary to the City of Dublin Friendly Provident Society.

Mr. Graves appeared to oppose his discharge on behalf of two creditors; Mr. Greene on behalf of other creditors; and Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the detaining creditor, Mr. Michael Foley.

Mr. Graves said the ground of opposition to his discharge was that he had fraudulently contracted debt; that he sought to diminish the estate, and also that he had not furnished a proper schedule. He had been secretary of this Loan Fund Society, and had drawn for himself no less than £260, to the ruin of the other members, and, to avoid criminal proceedings, he gave security on some houses in Strand-street, of which he had since been receiving the rents. Suppression of a gold watch, value £20, and a quantity of furniture was also charged against him, and under those circumstances he (Mr. Graves) would ask his lordship to adjourn his discharge *sine die*.

Mr. James Rooney, one of the opposing creditors, was examined, and stated he believed the insolvent made away with the money of the society, by reason of which several parties suffered, and witness himself to the extent of £30. The society fell to the ground when all the funds were gone. In the year 1858, he was told by the insolvent's wife that the value of his stock and trade was about £780. It was certainly considerably more than £500, including the manufactured work and the prepared rods for baskets. Lynch stated he would guarantee that not a man in the society would lose a shilling by it.

A man named Moran, a float owner, proved that he conveyed some furniture for the insolvent to the rere of a pawnbroking establishment in Capel-street.

Mr. Levy, instructed by Mr. M'Nally, solicitor, appeared for the insolvent, and denied that he had ever received a shilling of the money, as, according to the rules, it was the president of the society who always received it.

The insolvent was examined, and sworn positively that he did not know what became of the money. He had never received a shilling of it, or benefited in the least by it. The members of the society got about him like a parcel of vipers, and he got so frightened that he suffered himself to be saddled with it.

Judge Berwick said the schedule had not been properly framed, as the alleged debt commenced in 1858, and the schedule did not go back so far. He would adjourn the hearing *sine die*, with liberty to file an amended schedule.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

COLLISION.

The Malvina, of Waterford, (ss).

The court was assisted by Captain Abbot, R.N., and Captain Crosby, merchant service.

Dr. Townsend opened the petition on the part of the owners of the brig Hope, of New Ross, of James Daly Pears, the consignee of the cargo, and of the master and crew. He stated, that, on the 17th of August last, the brig, laden with coal, and bound for Waterford, was proceeding up the Suir at four o'clock in the afternoon, and was reaching across the river from Smelting-house, closely hauled on her starboard tack. The wind being about N.W. blowing fresh, and the flood tide making. Under these circumstances, the Malvina screw steamer, bound from Waterford for London, with passengers and goods, was seen by the people of the brig coming down from Waterford in a course about midway in the channel of the river, which, as the brig was at the time beating across it, was a course likely to bring the two vessels into contact. A river steamer, called the Duncannon, which had but a short time previously gone down the river, had passed, in so doing, under the brig's stern in a great degree, was a cause to induce the pilot of the brig to think that the Malvina would adopt the same course, and to continue upon his starboard tack. Finding, however, that the Malvina kept rather closer to the Waterford shore, the brig hailed her to go more to the northward and pass under her stern, and, at the same time, put her own helm down, fearing a collision; but before she could come about voices from on board the Malvina called out to her "hard a starboard." Obeying this as a friendly order the brig immediately starboarded, but, in a minute of time after, the Malvina, which, to all appearances had also starboarded, drove right into the brig, her bowsprit running in between the brig's masts, and her stern cutting her amidships, on her starboard side, down to the main hatchways. The brig forged ahead about her own length, and sunk to the bottom, the master pilot and crew having been able, in the last moment, to escape drowning by climbing or jumping into the steamer. Everything on board the brig was totally lost. The fault lay altogether with the steamer, who should have, when there was time, gone astern of the brig, or slowed or stopped their engines. The defence would be that the brig was to blame, and also that, even if the steamer were in fault, she was exonerated from the consequences of it, because that she had a licensed but compulsory pilot in her charge and management. It would be for his lordship alone to decide the latter point equally, as it would be his duty, with the assistance of the assessors, to be satisfied as to the former. He would now call the witnesses.

The pilot of the brig and three other witnesses having been examined, an application was made to adjourn over until to-morrow morning, to admit of the arrival of the master and mate of the brig, who were then on their way from Cardiff.

After some discussion the case was accordingly let stand over. It is likely to occupy the entire day to-morrow, and part of the following day.

Advocates for the petitioners—Dr. Townsend and Dr. Chatterton, Q.C.; for the defendants—Dr. Gibbon and Dr. Elrington.

Proctor for the petitioners—Mr. Hamerton; Proctor for defendants—The Queen's Proctor.

LORD STANLEY AT WARRINGTON.—The first annual dinner in connexion with the Warrington Mechanics' Institute took place on Saturday. Colonel Wilson, M.P., occupied the chair, and Lord Stanley was the principal speaker on the occasion. His lordship's address was almost exclusively confined to educational topics. He deprecated the introduction of political and sectarian subjects into the management of mechanics' institutions, and in conclusion said:—"In this country, as in every other country, we shall always have different political parties, and certainly the tendency in the present day is rather to multiply than to diminish political and religious denominations; but ignorance is no help to any party or sect. It is, I may say, a common enemy and a common danger; and if we understand what is alike our interest and our duty, we shall all, whether we be Conservatives, or whether we be Liberals—whether supporters of the Establishment or of any other denomination—we shall all unite against it with the same determination and the same zeal as we should unite if invasion were at the door."

THE REAL SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The real science of political economy, which has yet to be distinguished from the bastard science, as medicine from witchcraft, and astronomy from astrology, is that which teaches nations to desire and labour for the things that lead to life, and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction. And if, in a state of infancy, they suppose indifferent things, such as excrescences of shell-fish, and pieces of blue and red stone to be valuable, and spend large measure of the labour which ought to be employed for the extension and ennobling of life, in diving or digging for them, or cutting them into various shapes—or if in the same state of infancy, they imagine precious and beneficent things, such as air, light, and cleanliness, to be valueless—or if, finally, they imagine the condition of their own existence, by which alone they can truly possess or use anything, such, for instance, as peace, trust, and love, to be prudently exchangeable, when the market offers, for gold, iron, or excrescences of shells—the great and only science of political economy teaches them, in all these cases, what is vanity and what substance; and how the service of Death, the Lord of Waste, and of eternal emptiness, differs from the service of Wisdom, the Lady of Saving and of eternal fulness; she who has said, "I will cause those that love me to inherit Substance; and I will fill their treasures."—*Ruskin.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday, a dense fog hung over the Bay of Dublin and harbour of Kingstown, and the fog bell, during its continuance, pealed forth its melancholy sounds as a warning to all approaching mariners.

The mail steamship Ulster did not arrive yesterday morning until half-past ten o'clock, although she was due in Kingstown at seven.

On and after this day, the 1st November, the steamers belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company will leave Kingstown Harbour for Holyhead at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m. as heretofore. This arrangement is likely to prove advantageous to travellers, as a longer time will elapse between the departure of the morning mail steamers and the departure of their boats.

The pillar-receivers, at present so generally used, have been introduced into Kingstown, one having been recently erected at Adelaide-street. If another were erected in some central part of Lower George's-street, it would be exceedingly beneficial to that portion of the town.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., sat for a short time in this office.

A young man, named William Brien, a native of Waterford, but at present residing in Meath-street, Dublin, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 24 F, and charged by him with loitering about a lane off Blackrock-street, Blackrock, under suspicious circumstances, between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo. From the evidence of the constable, it appeared that about ten minutes previous to finding him, he had been informed that Mr. O'Callaghan's bakery establishment had been broken into, and, therefore, on finding the prisoner, who was unable to fully account for his presence in the laneway convenient, he arrested him. There is no property missed, and it is supposed that the burglar, hearing the approaching step of the servant girl, who on hearing the noise got up out of bed and came to the street door, ran off to prevent detection.—The magistrate remanded the case until Monday next.

KINGSTOWN MARKET—YESTERDAY.

Beef 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½ per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 5s 6d to 6s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce), 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz. large bottles. Provisions—bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½ per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 8d to 9d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles (scarce), 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 17s 6d to 18s per ton.

PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE CAPE.

The tour of the Prince of Wales, so ample and varied, has overshadowed that of his younger brother Alfred. The Cape colony, indeed, has nothing to show a tourist like unto the vast inland seas, the majestic rivers, the trackless forests and prairies of British North America and the United States. In South Africa there is no Victoria Bridge, no Saguenay, no Niagara, no Lake Superior; there are no cities of yesterday like Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; no grand capitals like Washington, Philadelphia, or New York. Nature does not display herself in such sublime proportions, nor does human nature people the land in such countless multitudes. Dramatic scenes like those presented by the heir of England in the White House at Washington, and the grandson of George III. at the tomb of the patriot statesman on Mount Vernon, could not be seen by the burghers and agriculturists of the Cape Colony. So it is no wonder that the visit of the Prince of Wales has overcrowed that of Prince Alfred. Then Cape Town is beyond the reach of correspondents. The communication is less speedy and abundant. We get glimpses, now and then, of our young Sailor Prince, instead of graphic descriptions every week. But there is, nevertheless, one fact elicited by the tour of Prince Alfred of equal value to any brought out by the tour of the Prince of Wales. We are proud of the hearty welcome given to the son of our Queen in the United States. He has travelled through the Union, not only without receiving an insult, except from the "white trash" of Richmond, Virginia, but he has been received everywhere with that cordiality which shows how much sincere affection for Old England still lives in independent America, and how much love for Queen Victoria subsists in the colossal republic. British North America has signalised herself by a display of loyal feeling, chequered only by the Orange *sortie* in Upper Canada. But in the Cape Colony there has been nothing to detract from the overflowing loyalty of burgher and boer, of Hottentot and Fingo, and of the various tribes of Kaffirs through whose country Prince Alfred passed. The white races have paid respect to the son of their Queen. Volunteers, horse, foot, artillery, have vied with each other in zealous displays. From Cape Town to Kaffirland there has been one feeling. In the Orange State and on the frontiers of Natal "the Prince of a Royal house," has been made welcome. Zulus, Tambookies, Bassutos, mustered in thousands on the line of road, watching night and day to greet the Prince. The very men with whom, a few years ago, we engaged in fierce contests, were found eager and happy at the prospect of showing their respect for the son of their great ruler beyond the sea.

One instance of Kaffir loyalty is very touching. The Tambookies were informed that the Prince was coming through their country on his way to Queenstown. They gathered fifteen hundred strong to meet him, and so eager were they that they arrived at the rendezvous two days before the Prince came up. Two nights they passed in the open air, the second with little food, for they had not calculated on the chance of so long a delay. On the 18th of August they were told that the Prince would pass that day, but later came the news that he had taken another road. This intelligence filled them with despair. They had not time to intercept him in his route, but they were loath to leave the place without seeing him. Happily their patience was rewarded, for the news proved erroneous, and the Prince came. When he arrived those poor creatures gave him a Kaffir welcome. They formed in columns, and shouting and shaking their spears, they charged down upon the Royal party, but halting within a short distance, "pealed forth a most hearty but thorough Kaffir salutation." Prince Alfred then reviewed them, and the whole being arranged in proper order, Prince, Governor, whites, and Kaffirs, a photograph was taken on the spot. Finally the chief gave the Prince an assegai, which he was to present to her Majesty as a token of their submission to her rule. Perhaps the popularity of Sir George Grey, whose name was mingled in their rude songs with that of Prince Alfred, may have contributed to the extraordinary reception given by the natives to the Prince, but in the main we may trace it to the natural reverence of simple natures for the son of so great a chief as Queen Victoria, and to the feeling of pride that she had sent her beloved son across the sea to visit their land. Surely something can be made of a people who can be inspired with personal affection like that they feel for Sir George Grey, and respect like that they displayed at the presence of Prince Alfred. It is plain that they may be ruled through their affections.

Prince Alfred has taken part in ceremonies at the Cape as important in many respects as those wherein his brother figured in Canada. He has inspirited the already spirited Volunteers of the Cape. He has laid the foundation of the breakwater now being built in Table Bay—a work which will prove a blessing to our commercial marine, and increase the importance of Cape Town as a naval station. He has helped to found a Sailor's Home. These were fitting acts for a Sailor Prince, and the name of Alfred will long be remembered in the colony as a new link binding it to the destinies of England. There are high political purposes served by these princely journeyings. The extremes are brought as it were, more directly into contact with the centre and heart of the Empire than by the machinery of governors and imperial officials. The people feel that they are part of the mighty whole more distinctly, and they get a clearer view of their share in its life. But we cannot fail to see that these tours are of far greater moment when regarded as a means of educating young men destined to play prominent parts in our future history. The value of a sight of the world, of an enlarged experience of men, is to them immense; and we cannot but feel proud of a Queen who has acted so wisely in giving her sons the same opportunities of benefiting by a healthy contact with hard facts, and by an extended experience of men, societies, governments, as those enjoyed by the more wealthy among her subjects. The young Englishman roams over the world far more than the young men of other countries, and it is more needful to him, as he lives in an island and runs the risk of contracting insular habits of thought and feeling. There are abundant reasons why Princes should do the like, and it is our great happiness to live in an age when it is possible for the sons of our Ruler to enjoy the same advantages as the sons of her subjects. The visit of the Prince of Wales to America will strengthen him, and call out more keenly, both in British subjects and the citizens of the United States, the feeling that they are our kindred; and the visit of Prince Alfred to the Cape sets the seal of hearty loyalty upon one of our most loyal colonies.—*Globe.*

INCREASE OF SMOKING IN FRANCE.—The consumption of tobacco in France increases in an immense proportion. In 1815 it was only 33 millions, and in 1858 173 millions; having in that time more than tripled. In a period of 47 years it produced to the Treasury a gross sum of 4,386,794,264f., and a nett amount of 3,044,078,356f. The sale of tobacco, as is known, is a Government monopoly, and the gross receipts from it are set down in the budget of the present year at 183,000,000f. From that sum, however, must be deducted 15,424,000f. for salaries, 12,437,300f. for rent, buildings, wages to workmen, repairs, supplies of paper, envelopes, salt, and casks; 211,000f. for indemnities to departments in which the plant is cultivated, 205,000f. for fees to experts, 43,009,000f. for purchase of foreign and native tobacco, and 96,933f. for extraordinary services—total 57,501,533f., thus leaving a balance of 125,498,467f. to the Treasury. The increase in the price of tobacco just imposed will raise the receipts, it is estimated, to about 290,000,000f.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:—

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN NAPLES.

The *Daily News* says, the Emperor of the French has placed four ships of the line before Gaeta. The French Admiral has orders to prevent the attack on the fortress by Admiral Persano, and, if necessary for that purpose, to sink his ships. Under these circumstances, Admiral Persano will take no part in the approaching seige of Gaeta.

The *Daily News* publishes the above intelligence in a most conspicuous form and, comments upon it in a leader.

The *Daily News* points out that the effect of the Emperor's resolution is a positive increase in the means of defending Gaeta, as the brave Piedmontese admiral is not prepared to involve Italy in a war with France, he will not attack Gaeta. The whole force, which would have been required to man the sea fort of the fortress is now relieved, and made available to oppose the national army. The intervention thus effected is as clear and positive as if Napoleon landed 20,000 Zouaves to assist Francis II.; and yet, it is not a week since the world was authoritatively assured that the Emperor was resolved on non-intervention.

RUSSIA AND THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The *National Gazette*, of Berlin, says that everything tends to prove that the interview at Warsaw has been without any result, and that Austria did her best to make something out of it. If Austria had obtained any support from Prussia and Russia, she would, it appears, immediately have commenced operations in Italy. The best German troops were sent into that country from the several fortresses, where they were replaced by the Hunbarians and Italians. Prussia, it is believed, endeavoured to persuade Austria to remain on the defensive in Italy. It is difficult to suppose that she would have the courage to commence the audacious game of last year, although, with a sort of despair, the Government seems favourable to extreme resolutions.

The Berlin "National Gazette" has an article, in which it is admitted that the policy of the Emperor Napoleon as the renovator of the system of European states has exercised a salutary influence. At Warsaw not the slightest counter demonstration has been made to the French programme. It is necessary for Prussia to detach herself from legitimate theories. Prussia is paralysed and cannot help us in the west. Austria has nothing to offer and only seeks to turn to account rumours most hateful to our people. The salvation of Prussia lies in a liberal internal policy.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA WEDNESDAY.—The *Official Gazette* contains an Imperial decree, dated 30th inst., appointing the different dignitaries, Count Mayiath, Count Francis Zicky jun., Count Udnesay, and Count Barkoczy; another decree appoints thirty-nine Provincials, and six Refrandraries to the Court of Chancery.

SPAIN.

MADRID, OCT. 29.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Marshall O'Donnell repeated his statement that the Spanish Government has resolved to maintain neutrality in the affairs of Italy. The Marshall protested also against certain statements in which doubts were expressed as to the loyalty of the Emperor of the French towards the Spanish Government.

AMERICA.

The following has been received by telegraph from Farther Point:—

NEW YORK, 20TH, EVENING.—The steamship City of Manchester had arrived out.

The steamers Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore left this port to-day, the former taking nearly 960,000 dols. in specie.

The Stock market is lower. The following are the latest quotations:—Erie Railroad, 37⅞; Illinois Central, 81¼; New York Central, 86¼.

The cotton market is firm, and quotations are advancing. Middling uplands, 11 9-16 per lb. The sales of three days, 18,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are tending downward, and prices are rather lower.

Provisions, with the exception of pork, are quiet; but that article is buoyant.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 19, EVENING.—Our cotton market is firm, and middling is quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 73,400 bales, and the receipts in the same period last year 50,000 bales. The falling off in the ports, as compared with last year is now 54,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool are quoted nine-sixteenths per lb.

CHINA.

The China telegrams expected since Friday last still remain overdue.

MAIL NEWS.

The mail steamers Pera and Massilia arrived at Alexandria on the 16th and 18th inst., respectively, and await the Candia at Suez, with the Cluna's mails, which had not arrived on the 22nd inst.

Intelligence has been received of the dispatch in due course, for their respective destinations, of the mail steamers Columbia, Ulora, and Vectis. The Columbia arrived at Suez on the 21st instant, with the outward mails.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Times* says, that some persons doubt if a new Indian loan of three millions is to be brought forward at this moment. The intentions of the Government with regard to the requirement for the China loan, will probably be decided by the tenor of the telegram now expected regarding the result of the attack on the Taku forts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Americans seeing how warlike everything looks in Europe are setting their house in order, and surveying their Navy.

Great discontent has been caused among the working classes in Paris by the increase in the price of tobacco, pursuant to the late Imperial decree.

The accounts from Paris report an increase demand for money. The *Daily News* says that the drain upon the Bank of France is probably affecting the market generally.

It is stated that one of the firms which had been assisted by Messrs. Davies, the Shoreditch bankers, to the grant of £40,000 has failed, with assets not exceeding 2s 6d in the pound.

The French Minister of Marine is occupied with the creation of companies of naval artillery, which are to be employed in the defence of the coast.

The *Daily News* says, that a great activity is observable amongst the French and other merchants in the foreign corn trade, continues material to take up the commercial demand for money.

Dr. Dixon Roman-Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, has arrived in Paris *en route* for Rome.

Sanguine hopes are entertainment of Sir Charles Napier's recovery.

Major O'Rielly who commanded the late St. Patrick's Battalion, has arrived in London and writes to the *Times* stating that the expense of bringing home the brigade, has been and is being defrayed by the Pontifical Government and the Irish people.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of October, 1860—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of November next, be further prorogued to Thursday, the third day of January next.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCTOBER 26.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. G. Kessler as Consul at Manchester, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCTOBER 30.

Rifle Brigade—Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., from the 58th Foot, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart, K.C.B., deceased; Oct. 13.

58th Regiment of Foot—Major-General John Cox to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., transferred to the Rifle Brigade; Oct. 13.

THE ARMY.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Leave of absence is granted to Colonel Blane, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, Dublin Division, from 1st November to 15th December, and his horses will be left available for the public service during that period.

The General commanding in Ireland approves of Brigade-Major Daniell, Brigade-Major 2nd Infantry Brigade, performing the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General during the absence of Colonel Blane.—(By order)

R. BLANE, Colonel, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

LARGE FLEET OF COLLIERS AT BELFAST.—Since Saturday, the arrivals of coal-laden vessels in our harbour have, in point of numbers, exceeded anything which has taken place in the same period for many years. At present, the river from Queen's Bridge to the lower end of Queen's Quay is studded with one interminable forest of masts, the craft comprising this gigantic fleet having arrived at our quays during Sunday and Monday. Such an extensive influx of coals to the port should have the effect of checking the upward movement in prices, which have lately reached an enormously high figure.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-House, for the week ending Oct. 27, was £6,008 17s 11d, against £8,562 4s 7d the previous week, and £5,090 17s 10d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

TEA.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Oct. 27, was 41,435lbs, against 51,074lbs the previous week, making a total of 1,912,946lbs since Jan. 1, against 1,964,358lbs same time last year.—*Ibid.*

WRECK OF THE BARQUE FANNY, OF BELFAST.—Intelligence has been received in town from America, reporting the loss of the barque Fanny, Capt. Wilson, of this port, on the voyage from Miramichi, N.B., to Belfast. No particulars have been received of the catastrophe; but, from what we can glean on the subject, it appears that the Fanny left Miramichi on the evening of Friday, 5th October, on the homeward passage to Belfast, with a cargo of deals. During the same night a violent gale sprung up from the eastward, accompanied by a very high tide. The gale is stated to have lasted during the two succeeding days; and, as it was impossible for the vessel to get clear of the land before being caught by the storm, she is stated to have gone ashore shortly after leaving Miramichi Bar at a place known as Tabusinta Beach, where she became a total wreck. We are glad to be able to state that the crew are reported to have been all saved. The Fanny is described on the Belfast Shipping Register as being of 408 tons register, and was owned by Mr. John Dunn, jun., of this town.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN PARIS.—A body of nearly 300 Pontifical prisoners, most of them Irishmen, arrived in Paris three days ago by the Lyons Railway. While

waiting to be taken to the different lines by which they were to return to their respective countries, they encamped near the old Barriere Mont-Parnasse, in the large garden of the establishment of the restaurateur Richelieu. These unfortunate men were in want of everything, and with scarcely clothes to cover them. As soon as the inhabitants of the neighbourhood heard of their destitute condition, they sent shirts, stockings, shoes, and other articles in abundance, and the men left Paris the day before yesterday full of gratitude for the kind treatment they had met with. The Irishmen, about 480 in number, were sent on to Havre, and lodged in the Swiss Hotel, Quai des Casernes, till they can be embarked. Several of them seemed not to like the idea of re-embarking. They would remain in France if they turning home, and would rather get work at their trades, some as carpenters, could find work at their trades, some as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, coopers, &c. Some charitable persons at Havre, acting aside all political feeling, and looking only at their miserable condition, are making efforts to find them occupation.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE TEA TRADE, OCT. 29.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 987,984lb., which is an increase of 41,745lb. compared with the previous statement.

THE "ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST" IN AUGHNACLOY.—Our correspondent in Aughnacloy has sent us another communication. He says, "On Sunday, the 21st instant I went to church earlier than usual, as I heard the church warders were to ask an explanation from the incumbent why the ribbons and crosses were put up. But one of the wardens was there at the time; he went alone to the vestry-room, and instead of being received with that calmness and sympathy which should exist between a minister and his people, he was told he was an unfit person to ask an explanation. He was then ordered out, and the door shut in his face. Just then the other warden came up; he then went to ask a hearing. He was told he would not be heard, but these people would get an explanation from the pulpit (alluding to the members who were with the churchwardens at the time). The people all then went into the church, although the greater part of them would have returned home but for the promise of the explanation. The service began in the usual way, and when the rev. gentleman went to the table there was a little extra display of one of the ribbons. When he ascended the pulpit, his excitement showed there was something coming. The sermon, or explanation (his text was Gal. vi., 14), having been given, he addressed the congregation nearly as follows:—'My dear Christian friends—to my old Christian friends of twenty years' standing I more particularly address myself'—an attempt has been made to sow dissension between you and me. A correspondent of a Belfast newspaper (I know not the person) puts forth a letter calumniating us. As some among you may not have seen the letter, I will read it for you. (He then read the extract from the *News-Letter.*) Some of you may not know what this term St. George's-in-the-East means. This church in London, where a Christian minister has been persecuted by a low mob—the lowest of the low—countenanced by an irreligious Government. The correspondent compares you to that mob, but there is this difference between the rector of the London church and me—he abandoned his post, but I am at mine, and I intend to remain at. He says—A strange display at a Protestant Church. Calling our church a Protestant Church shows that this correspondent is ignorant, and does not know the name of our church. I would call it the Holy Catholic Church, and not a Protestant Church. I never changed my proceedings since my return from England—and I appeal to you all—never putting those ribbons and crosses on the table, which is the cause of all this. The ribbons and crosses were presented to me by two lady friends, and thought them fitting emblems for the Lord's table. This correspondent seems to take a dislike to some of the ribbons, because they are blue. I thought blue always represented a good Protestant colour, and, if so, I am blue to the back-bone.' After defending the cross, he went on to say he never would deny it, nor would he remove them from the table. This correspondent, I tell him, has committed a gross sin. He denies the cross, he calls it a trumpery; I give him up, I have done with him; he is irreligious. One word more in conclusion—I was asked to-day for an explanation by a person who is quite unfit to demand one. I will mention no names as previous. Our correspondent adds—A great many intend sent. Our correspondent adds—A great many intend not to return, but to go to some other church. Now, this mere excommunication of your correspondent, and the reference to a person from the pulpit has a smell of Rome about it that the congregation do not relish. Just as I was finishing my letter, in comes your paper, with a letter from an Established Churchman. I discover the style, and see through the cloak, and, as you have been so kind as to give it a reply, it requires very little from me. I beg to tell 'Churchman' that there is a near position two Irishmen were in when, on a journey to Rome, they came to a large stone on the wayside. One cried 'Hurroo, Mick, we are at the last mile stone on the road to Rome.' I will just give this Churchman two out of many facts. On this very Sunday I have been writing about there were only three children at our Sunday school, and our evening service is often read to the clerk and sexton. Let him reply to this lamentable state of things." The reverend gentleman does not intend to abandon his post, neither does your correspondent.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

BELFAST QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday (Tuesday), the Chairman of the County of Antrim, J. Hastings Otway, Esq., Q.C., took his seat in the Crown Court, and proceeded with the hearing of civil bills, which were of no particular interest. His worship decided in a case brought by William Caulfield, car-owner and Secretary to the Car-owners' Association, in which the Town Council were defendants, the claim being for 12s 6d for five years' license as a car-driver, money alleged to have been paid in his own wrong. Mr. M'Lean appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Harrison and Dr. Seeds for the defendants. The ground on which the plaintiff rested his claim was that he had no right to pay for a license both as car-owner and car-driver, when driving his own car. His worship decided against plaintiff, dismissing the case, and ruling that every car-owner acting as driver was bound to take out a driver's licence also. The court adjourned at six o'clock until half-past nine this morning.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

PARTEY AGAIN.—We have received a communication relative to the arrival of the Rev. Mr. LaVelle at Partry, after his sojourn in England, containing an account of the bonfires and rejoicing of his flock—his expressions to the constabulary—his language as to the Rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Holmes, all of which we will place before the public when we have the communication more fully authenticated. In the meantime, we understand an increase of eleven men has been made to the present constabulary force of that district—which, of course, is an unnecessary precaution, as the "head pacificator" has arrived. We fancy the unfortunate conveyancers of the "disturbed districts" will get tired of the game so long played, when they find that this half the game so long played, when they find that this half a dozen of a policemen on certain townlands amounts to four times the impost on the adjoining peaceable districts.—*Mayo Constitution.*

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. CAVENDISH.—With regret we have to announce the demise of the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, relict of the late Hon. Frederick Cavendish, which took place in this town on Friday last; Mrs. Cavendish, since the demise of her husband, continued the publication of the *Mayo Telegraph*, and throughout a long life sustained a high and deserved reputation. During the last few months of life her physical strength was much impaired, retaining, however, her mental faculties to her latest moments, exchanging the earthly scene in calm and Christian submission to the Divine will, her end being perfect peace. Mrs. Cavendish was in her 65th year, being the eldest child of the late Alexander MacDonnell, Esq., of Springfield, near this town. Her remains were interred in the Old Churchyard on yesterday (Monday), and were accompanied by all the respectability of the neighbourhood. The funeral service was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Browne.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE CONSTABULARY.—Sir H. Brownrigg, K.C.B., Inspector-General, arrived in our city on Saturday, and having carefully inspected the City Police Force and their barracks, left on the the same afternoon for Dublin. The promotions of M. B. Burke, Esq., Johnstown, from second to first class, and of R. G. Annesley, Esq., Gowran, from third to second class sub-inspector, which we announce recently as taking place in consequence of the death of Mr. Walsh, late County Inspector of Louth, have now been officially declared.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The arrangements for winter are, we believe, as follows:—On and after the 5th of November, the ship will be under the charge of Captain Jackson, the ship's agent who will be assisted by Messrs. Curtis and Archdeacon, and about ten men, including an auxiliary engineer. The ship will remain open to visitors during the winter, and it is expected that an average of 25 to 30 per diem may be calculated on. Some 30,000 persons have visited the Great Eastern since her arrival at Milford Haven. During the month of September last the very low fares of the South Wales Railway drew upwards of 19,000 excursionists alone to Milford Haven, exclusive of those who travelled by ordinary trains at excursion prices, and would doubtless have drawn double that number had the weather not been so bad.

SCHOONER ASHORE AT BARMOUTH.—A CARDARVON schooner, the William Keith, went ashore on Monday morning during a heavy gale of wind from S.W. on the north bar of Barmouth, a most dangerous place, where she was grinding fearfully and the seas making heavy breaches over her. In such a very rough sea no shore boat had dared to approach the vessel; but the lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution having been immediately manned and launched, soon reached, without much difficulty, the schooner, and took from her, to their great joy, the master's wife and child, the crew preferring to remain by the vessel. After landing the woman and her child the lifeboat returned again to the vessel, and remained by her until eight o'clock last night, when, the weather having considerably moderated, she returned to the shore.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, a shocking accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred immediately opposite the watergate of the dockyard at Woolwich. It appears that two children, named Henry Sacre, aged three, and Henry Burley, four years of age, were proceeding to the dockyard to meet their parents who are employed at that establishment, and leave work at the time named, when, on crossing the road, they were knocked down by a horse and cart, and each wheel of the vehicle passed over one of the unfortunate children. Sacre was killed on the spot, his skull being completely smashed; and Burley is so extensively injured that he can scarcely be expected to recover. The driver of the vehicle, a young man named Alfred Read, residing at Waterloo Town, Mile-end, in the employ of Messrs. Ind and Coope, brewers, of Romford, was subsequently taken into custody; but it appears that he was driving at a slow pace, and did not perceive the children—his attention being attracted to the thousands of workmen who were leaving the dockyard gates at the time.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the dockyards has been peculiarly unfortunate in losing its chairman. Mr. Ricardo, who promised to discharge his duties in a business-like and efficient manner, retired from the post to which he had been elected after a few days' experience of the work laid before him. Mr. Frederick Peel was nominated his successor, and he has been compelled to resign in consequence of his appointment to the responsible office of Secretary to the Treasury; and at present the commission is sitting its best without a president, although we do not imagine this state of things is intended to last, for if any good is really to result from the examinations of public servants which have already taken place, care must be taken to provide a proper person to fill the chair now vacant.

THE ROAD MURDER.—Very little of importance has occurred since the recent prosecution. It has been clearly demonstrated to many persons (amongst others to your correspondent) that a person or persons might easily have been concealed in the house, but this hypothesis is entertained by scarcely any one. The police appear to have resumed their surveillance of the house, for frequent visits have of late been made to Road. It can well be imagined that great anxiety exists to hear what further steps are contemplated. A Bristol paper makes an interesting statement, the accuracy of which we, of course, do not vouch for. The *Bristol Times* of Saturday says:—"It will be remembered that during the inquiry at Road Mr. Kent, on being interrogated as to whether any of his former servants had a bad feeling against the family, intimated that one had left his service some time ago with a most unfriendly disposition towards them. The servant, we hear, has, since she left Mr. Kent's, been living satisfactorily in a household at Clifton. Her mother and sister reside at Road, and the former being ill some months ago, the latter wrote to the girl at Clifton to come home. She made up her mind to do so, but some slight accident induced her to alter her intention, and she did not go. Had she gone, however, as she at first proposed, she must have arrived at Road in the evening, a few hours before the murder was committed. In this case it is possible the girl would have been arrested, or subjected to examination under suspicion."—*Morning Post.*

GARIBALDIAN ENGLISHMEN.—I have received this latest report of the wounded Englishmen:—Corporal William Wallace Wink, Privates Alfred Bates, Alfred M'Carthy, Charles Wilson, Theodore Hunter, George Prosser, and — Clark. They are well cared for, and have everything which their state demands. I visited the English sick at the hospital of the Jesuits on Sunday and Monday; they were going on well, and are very contented. I do not give their names, as before this reaches England they will, in all probability, be again on their legs.—*Letter from Naples.*

Hanover is indefatigable in thwarting Prussia, and seems to perform in North Germany the functions which Modena long discharged in North Italy, until swept off the face of the land. That petty court is the workshop of incessant efforts to prevent any united action or political amalgamation of Fatherland, and its special abhorrence is the Eisenach Reform confederacy. Its Minister, Borries, who made that notorious speech last year, which he had to apologise, has been on a round of visits to Munich, Dresden, and Wirtemberg, busy in organising bureaucratic opposition to the Coburg movement, and would have enlisted the Frankfort Diet in a formal act of reproval but for Prussian veto. So long as Hanover distils a dissolving acid, there can be no cohesion between North and South Germany. It may occur to you that in writing from Paris a discursive glance across the Rhine is irrelevant, but all these facts have an influence on French foreign policy, inasmuch as while Hanover and Hungary play their respective parts neither Austria nor Prussia creates any serious apprehension here.

The re-appearance at Naples of the martyr Carlo Poerio has been the occasion of national demonstrations; in truth, his address to King Victor suggests a host of memories. Count Cavour makes it imperative on Antonelli's Government to set free such political prisoners in his clutches as belong to the liberated portions of the late ecclesiastical territory, on refusal of which demand the prisoners of war still at Genoa will be detained hostages in reprisal.

We have a letter in print here from Montalembert to Cavour, the tenour of which is a renewed effort on the part of the eloquent French constitutionalist to reconcile their views. That letter with the advocate to France, two essentially conflicting and irreconcilable theories. Once driven to uphold Antonelli, the noble Count is compelled to back up Bomba and the whole lot, hence he flounders in the most deplorable mess of incoherent sophistries.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, October 29, states:—

In spite of the official and semi-official assurances, considerable uneasiness prevails here as to the probable result of the Warsaw interview. The public here are not quite such fools as writers in the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* take them for. They are afraid of being once more dragged into a war, and their apprehensions are not diminished by the uncertainty which exists as to the time of its breaking out. It may be in six weeks or six months. The review of the Imperial Guard to-morrow is considered as a warlike sign to many, who remember that similar military spectacles preceded the Italian campaign of 1859; but the chief cause of alarm is the ignorance of the intentions of Austria, whose interest every one feels it to be not to delay her attack, and the means to give up Venetia without striking a blow.

Both M. de Hubner and Prince Metternich had interviews with the Emperor yesterday at St. Cloud. It is reported in well-informed quarters that their Excellencies presented a kind of *ultimatum* to his Majesty, to the effect that unless Piedmont suspended her military preparations, with a view to the war in the spring, and unless General Turr and his Hungarian legion were respectively disbanded and dismissed, Austria would immediately commence hostilities. It is very difficult to ascertain whether such a report can be true. I do not vouch for it by any means, but at the same time it proceeds from a source entitled to respect.

In the event of Austria commencing hostilities, it is considered beyond doubt that France will immediately take the field, and the preparations which are making here would seem to denote that war is expected to break out at no distant period.

On the other hand, as a faithful reporter of current impressions and events, I am bound to state that there is a large class of politicians here who, when you talk about the probability of a war, either now or in the spring, shake their heads, look wondrous wise, and profess they see nothing alarming in the peace of Europe. They are the same men who, up to May, 1859, predicted that the Italian question would be "diplomatically settled;" they now live in hopes of a congress, that universal panacea which, somehow or other, Governments seem to dread more than the evil it professes to avert. I am fain to confess that I share the opinion of those who look upon a congress as a mere device to gain time. It can settle none of the questions at issue. No congress could sanction the expulsion of the King of Naples by Piedmont, the annexation of Venice and Hungary from Austria, or the appropriation of the Rhine frontier by France. These are questions which it is idle to talk about "settling," while the powers whom it is intended to plunder have the means of resisting the application of the doctrines of universal suffrage and the "rights of nationalities." Diplomatists are proverbially shortsighted, or rather they are so enamoured of their profession that they fancy protocols can settle everything. The strong ones among men, official people, soldiers, and civilians, the opinion is that a great war is at hand, and for that opinion there are good grounds. As to the time of the breaking out of hostilities, when so much depends upon the decision or impulse of absolute Sovereigns, it is but natural that much uncertainty should prevail. As regards Austria, we are told that "her finances" will not permit her to go to war. It is difficult to see why it should be more expensive to maintain a large army on an enemy's territory than in keeping it in idleness at home, and that the number of rations have to be daily provided, and in the one case they have to be paid for, and in the other not. The *argumentum ad crumenam* on behalf of the maintenance of peace is, therefore, utterly inconclusive. Austria would have many advantages strategetically in commencing the war at present. The only drawback is the certainty of having to encounter France. But delay will not save her from that necessity, and she has only the choice between two evils—attacking whilst her enemies are unprepared, or waiting until they have collected overwhelming forces to attack her. For these reasons I am inclined to believe that the report of an ultimatum having been presented at St. Cloud on Sunday is quite correct, as it is in conformity with the situation.

The *Presse* to-night prints from its correspondent at Naples a confirmation of the statement of the *Times* about General Turr and the Hungarian legion being ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start on a secret expedition. This "confirmation," being couched in precisely the same word, as the original story, is not convincing.

It is expected that the Emperor will make a speech at the review to-morrow. The troops will be in campaigning order, pitch their tents and cook their own breakfasts in the field; while his Majesty will entertain the officers at a "collation" in the pavilion of the races.

We have some further details of military operations on the Volturno. It appears that the evacuation of Capua was resolved upon as soon as it was ascertained that the Piedmontese intended to besiege it. To cover the retreat a corps, which the *Patrie* describes as 11,000 strong, was sent to Isernia, where on the 17th they had a brush with Cialdini's corps, and fell back to Venefro and Tenvio, where they were joined by the corps which had evacuated Cajazzo, and on the 26th these two corps again engaged the Piedmontese under Victor Emmanuel. We have a report of the first affair from the pen of Cialdini, from which it would seem that the *Patrie* rather overrated the strength of the Neapolitans. It is fated the 17th, and runs thus:—

"This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, my advanced guard was attacked on the heights of the Macerone by three of the enemy's columns, composed of from 3,000 to 6,000 men—viz., 3,000 infantry of the Gendarmes, 1,500 men of the 1st of the line, 1,200 or 1,500 Urban Guards, and two pieces of artillery. General Griffini remained for about an hour and a half alone with only two battalions of Bersaglieri and a section of artillery on the heights of Macerone. From this point, overlooking the possal road, he observed the movements of the three columns of the enemy. One of them was marching directly along the road to attack the centre, and the two others were climbing up the acclivities of the Macerone in order to surround the position. I hastened to the spot with all possible speed with the Brigade Regina, by a long and mountainous path; and suddenly causing some battalions to deploy right and left, and advancing at the same time towards the combat, I saw in less than half an hour overthrown the enemy, whose courage was greatly inferior to that of our soldiers. A squadron of Novara lancers, under Captain Mantiglio, led on by General Griffini himself, and followed at a running pace by the 7th Bersaglieri pursued the fugitives as far as Isernia. We cannot yet state the number of prisoners we have made. I will only say that General Diego Scotti, who commanded all these troops, several superior officers, others of an inferior rank, and several hundred privates have fallen into our hands. The whole corps of General Griffini, the squadron of Captain Montiglio, the 6th and 7th Bersaglieri, and the 1st battalion of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, have behaved admirably; it is they who have done all. I have sent General Scotti, under a good willingly, to Salmona, accompanied by my aide-de-camp. This evening, after more ample information, I shall draw up a detailed report of this singular engagement, which has had so favourable a result for us, and which cost us but an insignificant number of wounded.

"CIALDINI."

The action on the 26th was much sharper, if the *Patrie* is to be believed (which I admit is rash). Neapolitans suffered severely, and from 500 to 600 of them were taken prisoners. On the 27th the Neapolitans passed the Garigliano, and took up their positions behind that river, having their centre at Tretto. The *Patrie* tells us the positions are very strong, &c., and hints that it will delay the march of the Piedmontese. If it does they do not merit their military reputation. Seeing they are nearly three to one, and that Garibaldi, who occupies Cajazzo, threatens the flank and rear of the Neapolitan field corps.

One of the topics of conversation in Paris just now is the great change which has taken place in the British Embassy. You are aware that several thousand pounds have been voted by Parliament for the purpose of repairing the Ambassador's hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore. As it was, perhaps, not unnatural to expect, the estimate has been exceeded and the repairs and improvements, such as they are by no means correspond with the immense outlay that has been incurred. Contemporaneous with its repairs, the noble mansion has assumed a monastic aspect. An air of solitude now pervades the wide courtyards, where no animated object is seen but several cats, an occasional porter, or a thundering dragoon on horseback, bringing a telegraphic dispatch from M. Thouvenel, or an invitation from the Tuileries. Any one coming on business to the embassy naturally inquires at the porter's lodge. If Lord Cowley is asked for, his lordship is pretty nearly sure to be pheasant shooting at Compiegne or Chantilly. Secretaries and *attaches* may or may not be there. The porter, with a degree of diplomatic reserve equally amusing and edifying, is never sure, but never offers to go and inquire. We will suppose, however, that the visiter, with true British perseverance, is determined to push his way into the head of the representative of his Gracious Sovereign. He generally finds himself, after not a few exertions particularly trying to his patience, at the top of a narrow staircase, where, as a rule, not a soul is to be found. Eventually, after knocking at several doors and venturing to ring some bells, he ascertains that the house is not abandoned or haunted by a servant of the embassy making his appearance, from whom he discovers that the secretary is really to be seen, but the monastic rules of the establishment prevent anyone from entering the mysterious precincts where the *attaches* are at work—or play—as the case may be, and if the bold invader of the diplomatic abode has any business to transact, or courtesies to interchange, it must be done in a dark, chairless passage, or at the top of the narrow stairs aforesaid. Even Queen's messengers, who are entrusted with the most secrets of diplomacy as well as with kid gloves, breakbands, frying pans, guns, and tobacco, in the white diplomatic bag, are not allowed, according to orders, to enter the room where the *attaches* may be smoking cigarettes and talking over their last night's exploits. Some old-fashioned people are under the impression that it was one of the objects of a foreign mission to obtain correct information as to the state of political feeling in the country where an English embassy is kept up to represent English interests, as well as to procure information on subjects of international importance. Old-fashioned people used to think that this could only be accomplished by intercourse which need not be merely restricted to the head of the mission and the Minister for the Foreign Affairs of the country to which he is accredited. Russia, Austria, and various other powers instruct their envoys to make it their business to procure such miscellaneous intelligence of international interest. Her Majesty's embassy at Paris seems to take a diametrically opposite view to that of old-fashioned English diplomatists, and modern foreign statesmen, and appears to be imbued with a sort of Chinese notion that it is expedient to walk round the little community which officially represents England in the first of continental capitals. As for the proverbial hospitality of the present ambassador, the subject has often been before the public, and I would not allude to it now but for its being reported that in the recent improvements in the kitchen, save for purely domestic purposes, has been entirely suppressed. How curious, if true!

NEAPOLITAN VOTE FOR ANNEXATION.

A correspondent writes thus from Naples, Oct. 29:—The people of the Two Sicilies have almost universally voted for the national and constitutional King of Italy As early as four o'clock on the morning of the 21st the Neapolitans were on the move; the National Guard turned out very early, and noisy crowds had collected at the various voting places in the different quarters of the city. I proceeded to that of St. Francesco di Paolo, of the quarter of St. Ferdinando. On a table, decorated with two corbeilles, were two urns inscribed respectively with the words "Sì" and "No." Over the urns, around the altar of freedom (let us hope so at least) were drapery and banners of all kinds producing a pretty effect. The officials had assembled by the time I got there, and the voting had commenced. I saw nothing but "Yes" tickets deposited, and heard nothing but the eternal "Sì, sì, sì!" Later in the day thousands flocked to the voting places from Postillipo, the Vomero, and other environs of Naples. Fresh banners and bands of music, shouting, as they streamed along "Viva Victor Emanuele! Viva l'unita Italiana! Viva Garibaldi!" What a day of shouting and dancing! what crowds in the streets; the great public voice, like an ocean inspired with one hymn to liberty, breaking wave-like on the sea.

In the evening Garibaldi passed along the Toledo, and was received most enthusiastically. The pro-Dictator, Pallavicini, the Ministers, and the public officials, were the first to vote; then followed the National Guard, and finally, I think I may say, the people almost universally. More came up to the urns than I expected, thanks, it may be, to Gavazzi's preaching. Baron Poerio, the victim of the events of 1848, solemnly gave his "sì" for annexation; so did all the nobility now in Naples. Nothing could more strongly represent the hatred in which King Francis is held by the people of the city of Naples. As far as I can judge, the voting was conducted with every legality. Mr. Elliot, many English and French naval officers, and dozens of travellers of all nations, were witnesses of the "sì" vote for annexation. From the provinces we learn that a large majority has voted for King Victor Emmanuel, but not so universally as in Naples. In some small villages there were 96 per cent. of "noes." All passed off without any disturbance, save that accompanied by rejoicings. The public vote for King Victor Emmanuel to the throne as in Central Italy.

I will leave your special correspondent to give the news of the camp. I just learn that the Royalists are evacuating Capua, which city Victor Emmanuel will reach, if he likes, on Sunday next. We expect the King here about the 28th, but even the Marquis Villamarina does not know exactly. The King of Gaeta is sending agents to France and England to buy war material and provisions, and I expect he will defend himself to the last. He can persuade the army to fight. The British Legion have been under fire before Capua, where they did duty manfully. Garibaldi is delighted with them; they now occupy an advanced position. Garibaldi entered Capua, says a dispatch, on the 23rd (this day), but I find that the Ministry have not received a confirmation of this public telegraphic dispatch. I need not remark, waiting as we are for a Piedmontese King and Government, that all our public offices are in confusion. We want, and shall have a strong Government soon. Count Cavour knows Naples and the Neapolitans, and what the reactionists would do if they could. I am happy to say the hospitals are improved. The attendance of English ladies is most praiseworthy; the clothing and aid sent from England is most acceptable, and I hope the charitable will yet afford us further help. If they could witness the blessings they bestow on these brave wounded fellows, I am sure none would regret had they doubled their subscriptions.

We have now a very and reduced tariff, and free trade principles will be eventually introduced. Railways are to be seriously commenced, and the merchants count on a vast augmentation of trade. I observe the official gazette of Turin announces that from the 27th, the packet service between Genoa and Naples will take place five times a week, viz., on Monday's, Fridays, and Saturdays, directly, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays, touching at Leghorn. The departures from Genoa are to take place after the arrival of the last railway train, and from Naples at six p.m. The passage from Genoa to Palermo has been changed from Saturdays to Fridays, the packet touching at Naples.

A Piedmontese commission is expected at Palermo. A strong Government is much wanted in Sicily.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, on the 24th of October, says:—

There is at Naples an immense, strong woman, about 40 years of age, called Donna Marianna, but commonly designated—I am unable to tell why—as La S. Giovannara. She keeps a little wine shop, habitually frequented by many of the lower classes, where they drop in and have their glass of wine just as a Londoner would take his pint of half-and half. This woman is the great popular tribune of Naples. She it is, so I am informed, who, even under the former Government, exerted herself in every way for the purpose of enlisting the lower classes and the lazzaroni on the Liberal side; in a word, she has acted as the bond of connection between the Liberals and the lazzaroni, between the rich and the poor. On those days when the city was greatly agitated the ignorant masses implicitly followed her guidance. On Garibaldi's arrival she at once presented herself to him, and was most cordially received, because Garibaldi especially likes and trusts the rough children of the people, such as S. Giovannara and the like. She often goes to the camp, and some six evenings ago, when at Caserta, there happened to be there about 30 persons, amongst them individuals of high rank, who were waiting to have interviews with Garibaldi. He was not in the best possible humour on the occasion. He had been pestered with the Ministerial squabbles, and did not wish to see any one; but on being informed that S. Giovannara was in the ante-chamber he said she alone might come in. The strong, stalwart woman entered. Garibaldi first asked her how she was, and then in the presence of Generals Turr, Bixio, and many other officers, he said to her, "Now, give me a kiss." She gave him one, and then said she would like to have another, and having obtained that the interview terminated. She does not dance with the least elegance, but merely after the usual fashion of her class. A dark cotton gown, a large dark shawl with red flowers, and nothing on her head. By her side she carries two revolvers and a dagger. She walks very gently, and speaks very little. She has a very, but self-satisfied expression. She has, I believe, the air of a person of importance. When she shakes hands with you at parting she seems to look you through and through, and nods, as much as to say, we understand one another. In consequence, therefore, of her character and position, whilst all the other women in Naples have been debarred the right of voting, an exception has been made in favour of Donna Marianna, who has deposited her "Sì" in the urn along with Poerio, Spaventa, Coppelli, and other distinguished Neapolitan politicians. Garibaldi, who has been declared a citizen of Naples, came into the city for the purpose of giving his vote. The pro-Dictator, Pallavicini, did the same. It is impossible to form an idea of the crowded state of the streets at the moment when Garibaldi traversed the city in an open carriage, on his way to the public place. Everybody wished to see him. Everybody wished to touch him. Prolonged "Vivas" were raised. He took up his residence, not at the Palazzo d'Aneri, but at the Hotel d'Angleterre, where he remained until night. Yesterday he was again here. Both on Sunday and yesterday he went to visit the hospitals. He is to return to-day, but has not made his appearance. As he went through the hospitals he had many complaints addressed to him, both by the wounded and by the persons who had voluntarily come to tend the wounded. He has in consequence nominated a commission, for the purpose of examining into the truth of these complaints, and of reporting on the same. All the journals of Naples for some time past—namely, for the last fortnight—have been speaking of the bad treatment of the poor wounded. They have not sufficient attendance, because those who have repaired to the hospitals in order to attend the sick and wounded have been repelled by the treatment which they have themselves received from those in superintendence. One newspaper in particular openly charges Madame Mario as being the cause of this discontent. To-day the leading journal of Naples *Il Nazionalle*, speaks in a similar strain. I have cut out and enclosed for your perusal the passage:—

"We have been for some time past dinned by complaints of respecting the little or no care for good attendance for the hospitals where lie the persons wounded in our national battles. We should be anxious, for our own honour, that a certain class of persons were removed from the same."

Early on Sunday morning there reached Naples a telegram of Cialdini from Isernia, a town in the province of Molise, directed to the authorities and to the Dictator. It was couched in the following terms, neither less nor more:—

"Write on your column at dawn to-morrow towards Bagano. On my part I shall send to reconnoitre as far as the other side of Pettoranello. Not further, because my troops are tired. The Bourbon general, Scotti, sought to anticipate my movements this morning, at Macerone, with 5,000 or 6,000 men. I have made prisoners of him, of fifty officers, and of 700 to 800 men, mostly belonging to the first regiment of the line, of Cartan's advice he had consented that the jury should find a verdict for the minor offence of manslaughter, which plea the Crown had agreed to take.

Serjeant Lawson said that, under the circumstances of the case, the Crown thought it right to send up a verdict for wilful murder. They were, however, now entitled to take a verdict for manslaughter, as the ends of justice would be satisfied by so doing.

Mr. Justice Ball said he had read over the informations, and that, owing to the manner in which the indictment had been framed, he thought the more regular way would be to have the case sent down for the trial of the death, and another to show the circumstances of the case, so as to afford grounds to reduce the offence to manslaughter.

Mr. Curran said he recollected having seen the plea of manslaughter taken under the circumstances.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., also said that he had seen the plea taken upon circuit, though he believed there was nothing in the books to warrant that course.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson then briefly stated the case. The prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of Patrick Joseph Caffrey. The unfortunate transaction occurred in Werburgh-street. The prisoner, deceased, and other parties had been drinking in a public-house there; a dispute arose between them, and the deceased instantly lost his life by a weapon in the hands of the prisoner. The only question to be submitted to the jury was this, whether, under the circumstances, anything more than a verdict for manslaughter could be found. There was no doubt of some previous quarrelling, and that some provocation had been given to the prisoner. He would now call a witness to prove the circumstance out of which the transaction arose. Although the prisoner was arraigned for wilful murder, still, if the jury were satisfied from the evidence that sufficient provocation was given to reduce the offence to manslaughter, the Crown would not press the matter further, and would take a verdict for manslaughter.

Sarah Donovan, examined by Serjeant Lawson—Deposed that she lived in the house No. 14, Werburgh-street; recollected the night of the dispute between the parties; saw Caffrey running after Shields up the archway leading to Derby's-square; did not see them drinking together, nor fighting; Caffrey ran into a hall-door and dared Shields to go in and fight him; Caffrey came down the square first, and Shields followed him in about ten minutes, looking up the square; Caffrey was looking by just as he entered the yard; Shields then ran after Caffrey and caught him, a scuffle next took place between them; saw Shields knock down Caffrey, who afterwards got up, and witness saw a knife with Shields before the lamp; heard Caffrey say when he turned from the hall that he had been stabbed; the scuffle lasted about three minutes altogether.

John M'Mahon deposed that he was present at the scene of the dispute; he was standing just opposite Hoolahan's public-house first; was in the public-house afterwards; saw Shields standing there and calling upon one Edward Clifford to fight; he said he would fight him in the street, but not in the square; it was Caffrey who ran after Shields first; he (Caffrey) afterwards went into his own hall and began to talk to a man in the front parlour; having remained there a few minutes he went back and caught Shields; a scuffle followed, when Caffrey fell, and Shields stood over him; witness saw Shields throw away the knife, but did not see him use it; the deceased man was then bleeding about the face; he was soon afterwards brought to Mercer's Hospital, where he died.

Richard Mauly, Police-constable 15 A, deposed that he brought the deceased man to the hospital; Caffrey said in the presence of Shields that he knew him; he also said it was Shields who stabbed him, and added, "Shields, you had no right to treat me in that way;" Shields made no reply.

These were the only witnesses examined. Judge Ball then briefly charged the jury. The issue paper was then handed up, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, but not of murder.

The business of the commission having ended with the above case, the Lord Chief Baron pronounced the following sentences, ruling the books:—

James Mahon, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Jane M'Donnell, convicted of concealing the birth of her child, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Catherine Mountain, convicted of deserting her child, sentence three months' imprisonment.

Thomas Murray, convicted of burglary. The prisoner was imprisoned twice before. He was now sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

James Shields, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Edward Dwyer, the carman convicted of an assault upon a police-constable at the King's-bridge terminus, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The commission was then adjourned to the 5th December.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John O'Brien was brought before the presiding magistrate, Mr. W. Wyse, charged with stealing a shirt from Mr. M'Donald's shop door, at South Great George's-street, on Tuesday evening. The prisoner was seen taking it, was pursued, and arrested.—He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

A man, named Daniel Conlon, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with stealing a valuable coat, the property of Colonel Doyle. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner went into a stable in the Lower Castle Yard, where the coat was hanging on a peg, and decamped with it.—He was convicted of the charge, and Mr. Wyse sentenced him to be imprisoned for three calendar months.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Stronge.)

The case in which Mr. William Geary, professor of music, was summoned, at the suit of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, for neglecting to maintain and support his reputed wife, Margaret Geary, was proceeded with yesterday having been adjourned from Tuesday.

Mr. Stronge inquired whether Mr. Walter Weir (for whose evidence the case had been held over) was present?

Mr. Donaldson, relieving-officer of the union, said he had not yet arrived.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, on the part of the defendant, said he did not think the evidence of the gentleman would be very material in the case, owing to the line of defence which Mr. Geary had been put on. It was a notorious fact that any woman who chose to live with a man invariably adopted his name. Yesterday his worship had been very warm upon the one-sided case presented to him, and he (Mr. Fitzgerald) thought he might as well now proceed to state the other side of the question.

Mr. Stronge—While I am cool. (A laugh.)

Mr. Fitzgerald—The defendant here, sir, has not acted in the unkind, inhuman, and base manner charged. I have been in these proceedings on his behalf from the very commencement. The first arose in Oct., 1859, at the time the complainant here and Mr. Geary were living together in George's-place. He called on his landlord, and told him to satisfy his demand for rent by taking the furniture. This the landlord did. The complainant on that occasion made a declaration, setting forth a number of articles which she claimed as her property. The furniture being worth no more than would cover the rent, Mr. Geary gave an order to the landlord that when he had satisfied himself he should hand over to the complainant the articles she claimed. After the sale of the furniture a surplus remained, and this woman, then, not content with taking what she had at first laid title to, claimed the entire surplus by another declaration. The defendant was then summoned by her before the Lord Mayor for a sum of 10s, and his lordship begged me to interfere in the case, and have the matter settled. This I did, and I consented, on the part of Mr. Geary, to give her £5, which sum was to be a full and complete release from all claims. This money was not to be handed over to her until she signed a receipt in full discharge of any future demand. Previously to this I was authorised by Mr. Geary to tell her he would take the four children off her hands, but she refused, point blank, to give them up. The £5 were paid to her, but the receipt was not signed, and the consequence was she commenced him again, before Mr. O'Donnell, on three or four occasions, on all of which she called herself by the name of "Margaret Maguire." These cases were dismissed, and she went into the workhouse, where the guardians, although knowing well she had been in the union before under the name of Maguire, took upon themselves to place a name on their books which they were aware did not belong to the woman. She had six months ago processed the defendant before the Recorder for 4s 6d or 4s 4d, and his lordship ordered her a decree for £1. This process was also in the name of Margaret Maguire, and she must have sworn upon that occasion that this was her name, for, had she called herself his wife, she could not, according to law, have taken proceedings against him. Every previous summons brought forward by her was for the maintenance and support of her children.

Mr. Stronge—Is there any evidence to show that Mr. Geary is a married man? because, if you can prove that, beyond all question, he is, and was so while living with this person, you would be entitled to call on us to dismiss this case. The utmost I can do with the guardians in the matter is to hold that there is *prima facie* evidence of three parties living together as man and wife, and of their being reputed to be married. This is evidence on which I may act in the question of the suit of the guardians, and commit him for three months to prison. It is evid